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18 October 1982

South and East Asia Report

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AUSTRALIA

FUTURE OF COCOS ISLANDS VIEWED

BK181128 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Report from the "Australian Insight" program on the future of the Cocos Islands]

[Excerpts] The United Nations has an interest in Cocos because it considers the 300 Malays who have lived there for several generations as an indigenous people. Therefore, under a United Nations resolution they should make an act of self-determination about their future status.

The Australian Government this week sent a minister to find out the wishes of the Cocos Malays. Basically, they have three options: They can seek full independence from Australia or they can opt for integration either as part of an Australian state or part of the Australian capital territory where the capital, Canberra, is situated. The third option is somewhere in between-- a form of free association with Australia. This would entail an autonomous state with the islanders managing their own internal affairs and their economy, but with Australia being responsible for the island's foreign affairs and defense.

[Begin recording] There was a definite statement that they do not wish to pursue independence. There was a disposition for integration. [End recording] That's the Australian minister for home affairs and environment, Tom McVeigh, speaking on Cocos after three long sessions with the islanders. He flew there at the request of the foreign minister, Tony Street, who is concerned that Australia should start the process of finding out the islanders' wishes before the United Nations General Assembly begins meeting in New York later this month. In spite of its remoteness, Cocos is important to Australia. Strategically, its airstrip provides a vital link for military and commercial aircraft crossing the Indian Ocean. There's also a \$6 million quarantine station where cattle being imported to Australia are held for 90 days to ensure animal diseases are not introduced to Australia. There are two inhabited islands: Home Island where the 300 Malays live along with the shy millionaire Australian, who was born there, called John Clumies Ross. But more about him in a moment. On West Island, live about 250 Australians who work in the territory's administration office or on the quarantine station or the airfield.

In 1974, the United Nations sent a mission from its Decolonization Committee to visit Cocos and the members were not impressed with what they found. The

mission reported that there was no such thing as democracy under the Clunies Ross rule. Primary school education was not compulsory; there was no secondary education at all and there was a primitive manner of paying the Cocos Malays with plastic tokens which were redeemable only at the island store--and that happened to be owned by Clunies Ross. The report on the feudal system operating on Home Island embarrassed the Australian Government. In 1978, after much bitter haggling, the Australian Government paid John Clunies Ross \$6.25 million to buy back his land. The Australian dollar is worth slightly less than the U.S. dollar. The land was handed over to the Malays to work.

The minister for home affairs, Mr McVeigh, whose department administers the territory, made two trips to Home Island during his visit this week. On his second visit there, he and his advisers spent 90 minutes in the Council Chamber with members of the council and the cooperative. Because the islanders don't speak English, the negotiations had to be conducted through an interpreter, but officials told me later that the atmosphere had been extremely friendly. The Cocos Malays are a cautious, conservative people, but it was clear from talking to them that they wanted a minimum of disruption to their lives on Cocos.

I spoke to Mr (Waheen), the chairman of the council, about his talks with Mr McVeigh. Mr (Waheen) said the islanders were extremely happy that they could meet the minister from Australia and grateful that he had come from Canberra to Cocos to see their situation for himself. He said the members of the council and the cooperative had carefully weighed up the advantages and disadvantages of the three choices before them on their future and there would be further discussions among the rest of the Malays on the island.

On West Island, a few Australians privately expressed their concerns to me about the future of Cocos Island. But significantly, none of them would agree to be interviewed. Life in Cocos has its drawbacks because of its isolation and the fact that supplies are flown from Australia only once a fortnight. But as against that, Australians there are paid tax-free salaries and can buy goods duty free. Some people are concerned that integration with Australia might mean the end of that situation. The minister, Mr McVeigh, would not give an assurance on that score when I questioned him. Just before he flew from Cocos on board his Royal Australian Air Force plane, I asked him whether the islands would be integrated with western Australia or with the Australian capital territory.

[Begin McVeigh recording] We didn't get to the stage of integration for electoral purposes. After all, it is only a very minor part. We hope there would be a great deal of self government here and there would only be a very minor need to be represented at the Australian Parliament. But those things are things that will evolve over a period of time. It is more important to get the guidelines and the parameters right in the early stages.

[Question] Will there be further talks in Canberra when the council sends a delegation to Canberra?

[Answer] I have invited them to send a delegation to Canberra. Similarly, they have invited me to come back.

[Question] How do you see the economic future of a state like Cocos Islands?

[Answer] I think the economic possibilities are there.

[Question] Why didn't you meet Mr Clunies Ross?

[Answer] Well, Mr Clunies Ross has already had a discussion with me in Australia. He came over to Australia, I had a long discussion with him. But I didn't come over here to see Mr Clunies Ross. You must remember, of course, that Mr Clunies Ross is a person living privately on part of Home Island. I came over here for discussions with the Cocos Malays in line with the requirements of the United Nations for them to seek self-determination.

[Question] When do you think it is likely that they will make this act of self-determination?

[Answer] Well, they expressed to me a willingness that there had been a long enough delay up to the present and they hoped that I, as the responsible minister, could move forward now with a certain degree of urgency. But, in the final analysis it is for the mission from the United Nations to come here and observe and see for themselves that the local people have reached a consensus.

CSO: 4200/10

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

ENVOYS TO PHILIPPINES, JORDAN--New Australian ambassadors have been appointed to the Philippines and to Jordan. A senior career officer of the Department of Foreign Affairs, R.R. Fernandez, is to succeed Richard Woolcott as Australia's ambassador to Manila. Fernandez has served as ambassador in Burma and Yugoslavia and held senior positions in Washington and London before taking up his current post as ambassador to Belgium and the European community. Richard Gate, currently ambassador to Burma, is to become Australia's first resident ambassador to Jordan. [Text] [BK240721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82]

FIJI, VANUATU AIR SURVEYS--Australia is carrying out high altitude aerial photographic surveys in Fiji and Vanuatu under the defense cooperation program. Minister for Defense Sinclair said that a six-man Royal Australian Air Force team was using a Lear jet aircraft to undertake air photography of Fiji. At the same time, a four-man army team was using a Beechcraft Queen air to photograph the entire Vanuatu Archipelago. The projects will help Fiji and Vanuatu to update their national maps. [Text] [BK240721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82]

JAPANESE INVESTMENT IN CEMENT--Japan's biggest manufacturer of cement is taking a 10 percent stake in Adelaide Brighton Cement holdings for \$9.6 million. Adelaide Brighton Cement said it had issued \$5.4 million to the Oneida Cement Company and would place 600,000 more shares with the Japanese company next September. A director of the Adelaide Company said the deal would give Adelaide Brighton Cement continuing access to technical research and development skills for which the Oneida had a worldwide reputation. [Text] [BK240721 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 82]

WHEAT IMPORT--Australia might soon have to import wheat because of the drought affecting the eastern states. The Australian Wheat Board says it will ask the federal government for permission to import wheat to feed stock in drought-affected areas. In a revised estimate the board says it now expects the national wheat crop this year to be less than 9 million tons, more than half of which will come from western Australia. [BK280402 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Sep 82]

TV INFORMATION SERVICES--The federal government has cleared the way for instant information services on television using the teletext system. Endorsing the system known as UK teletext as the approved standard for Australian television stations, Communications Minister Brown said one application of the system would be the provision of captions for people with hearing difficulties. Teletext can provide continuously updated information ranging from news and weather reports to transport timetables. A special decoder is needed to receive the information on a normal television set. [Text] [BK280402 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Sep 82]

CSO: 4200/10

BURMA

BRIEFS

STUDY TEAM TO PRC--A six-member Burmese delegation today left for the People's Republic of China to study production of medicines, consumers goods and foodstuff from honey. The delegation will tour China for 2 weeks to study industries related to honey products. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Sep 82 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK--The Burmese delegation headed by deputy minister for mines U Win Htein, which toured the DPRK for 2 weeks to study mining and mineral refinery work at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry for External Economic Affairs, returned to Rangoon by air on 15 September. The deputy minister and his delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by minister for mines U T And Tin, deputy minister for mines U Myo Myint, responsible officials of the departments and corporations under the Ministry of Mines, DPRK ambassador Yi Song-hui and staff members of the DPRK Embassy, and commercial counsellor of the PRC Embassy in Burma Yao Jingqing. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA--The president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has appointed U Kyee Myint, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the United States of America, concurrently as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRUB to the Argentine Republic. [Text] [BK290447 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 20 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 4200/10

INDIA TO CUT JAGUAR JET PRODUCTION

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

New Delhi, (AFP):

India has decided to slash by half production of Anglo-French deep penetration Jaguar aircraft with strategic planners suggesting a balance between the strike aircraft and interceptors, like the French Mirage-2000 for which India has already signed an intent to proceed document, defence officials said here Monday.

The confirmation that New Delhi had decided to cut down the production of Jaguar aircraft from the original 65 to 31, came in a dispatch from the London correspondent of the Indian news agency, PTI Monday.

India and Britain signed a 1.2 billion U. S. dollar contract in October 1978 for the import of 40 fully assembled fly-off condition aircraft, assembly of 45 more in India with the option to produce 65 more under licence here.

The agency report, which is considered reliable, said India was now

using the option clause and a new agreement will soon be signed between British Aerospace and the state-owned Indian company—Hindustan Aeronautics Limited—where the aircraft is being assembled and will be eventually produced.

The defence officials who asked not to be identified by name said the present strategic conditions here have led to the government's decision with the planners suggesting that India should have a balance between the two—the deep penetration strike aircraft and the interceptors.

India and France signed the intent to proceed document last April for the purchase of 40 Mirage-2000 by 1984 and the manufacture of 110 more under license here.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, is expected here early next month to formalise the document and fix the delivery schedule, informed sources said.

'INDONESIA TIMES' EDITORIAL WELCOMES PRESS LAW

BK181622 Jakarta INDONESIA TIMES in English 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Welcoming Amended, Revised Press Law"]

[Text] On Tuesday the 7th of September 1982, the DPR [Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat-- People's Representation Council] approved an amended and revised law on basic provisions for the press. The bill was submitted by the government to the DPR on 31 May 1982.

By amending the law the government and the DPR have fulfilled the guideline of state policy directive that in order to build information and press in the framework of implementing pancasila democracy and to guarantee a healthy growth of a free and responsible press, the law regarding basic provisions of the press had to be revised.

According to the amended press law, the national press has the duty of perpetuating and popularising pancasila, fighting for truth and justice, stimulating the spirit of dedication for national struggle, consolidating national unity and cohesion, deepening national discipline and responsibility, helping to raise the intelligence of the nation, invigorating people's participation in development, and realising a new international order in the field of information and communication.

On the other hand the press is invested with the rights of control, constructive criticism and correction. In exercising its rights and duties, freedom of the press is guaranteed in accordance with its national responsibility.

In the amended law, SIT [Surat Izin Terbit] (letter of publication permit) has been replaced by SIUPP [Surat Izin Usaha Penerbitan Pers] (letter of permit for press publication enterprise). There was strong opinion that SIT limited the freedom of the press.

The old law did not guarantee the commercial and business position of the press. By introducing SIUPP both aspects of the press are guaranteed. We cannot achieve our ideals without a strong and sound economic background. SIUPP is meant to provide such background and harmony, high productivity and efficiency in the press business since it is based on the principle of equitable participation in the management of business among the press members and their leadership.

Nowadays, the information industry is a strong and decisive power which decides much of the fate of a nation in all fields. Because of its strength and influence the press used to be called the fourth estate in the West. For instance it may create an explosive political and economic situation if it reports in an insinuating way. Therefore, if the press and information industry is not well defined and organised it may create havoc in a country. It is liable to be infiltrated and influenced by foreign capital and interests. By introducing SIUPP in the amended law it is hoped that this will be avoided. And SIUPP will guarantee that a press enterprise will become a collective enterprising legal body based on brotherhood among the management, reporters and other workers. Indeed the amended law has made our press acquire a truly national identity. It has entered a new era where it can advance national interest and cope with the regional and international situation. It can cooperate more effectively with the ASEAN press and other press organisations belonging to the nonaligned countries and the developing countries. With the press freedom invested by the amended press law and the awareness of its national and press responsibility, our national press can now contribute to and participate fully in the development drive we are undertaking to attain a just and prosperous pancasila society. The recent remark made by the minister of religious affairs on the so-called "MPR [Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat] Koran" or press congress can be, therefore, understood in the context of the amended law, to mean that the freedom of the press to discuss pancasila as the sole basis of political parties, functional groups and mass organisations should not exceed the limit of press ethics and responsibility and insinuate and set groups against one another. The press is free to discuss, to opine and criticise as long as it is healthy, positive and constructive.

This amended press law should be followed as soon as possible by the issuance of necessary rules and regulations on the implementation of the law so that it may start to function as desired by the consensus of the people.

We welcome the amended press law.

CSO: 4200/10

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Jakarta, 4 Sep (ANTARA)--President Suharto today received credentials of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Moidul Hossain Choudhury of Bangladesh. [Excerpt] [BK041311 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1118 GMT 4 Sep 82]

DROUGHT IN IRIAN JAYA--Jakarta, 3 Sep (AFP)--A total of 110 people have died and 254 are in hospital following the long drought in the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya bordering Papua New Guinea, it was reported here today. The bupati (district chief) of the Jaya Wijaya mountain range in central Irian Jaya, Albert Dien, was quoted by evening newspaper SINAR HARAPAN (RAY OF HOPE) as saying that most of the dead were from the village of Kurima which was badly hit by severe drought. Food and medical aid was being sent to the drought stricken areas, the bupati said. [Text] [BK041311 Hong Kong AFP in English 0949 GMT 3 Sep 82]

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--Jakarta, 22 Sep (ANTARA/OANA)--The Indonesian Government has approved the nomination of Guillermo Corona Munoz new ambassador plenipotentiary of Mexico to Indonesia to succeed Juan Manuel Ramirez who has just ended his term of office in the country. [Excerpt] [BK230443 Jakarta OANA in English 0710 GMT 22 Sep 82]

EAST TIMOR GOVERNOR NAMED--Jakarta, 20 Sep (AFP)--The Indonesian Government has named prominent East Timorese leader Mario Viegas Carrascalao as the new governor of East Timor to succeed Guilherme Maria Goncalves who has completed his assignment, a Home Ministry spokesman said today. Mr Carrascalao was sworn in by Home Minister General Amir Makhmud at a ceremony in Dili, East Timor capital, on Saturday, the spokesman said. Mr Carrascalao, an agriculture engineer, was former vice president of the pro-Indonesia UDT Party which fought the leftwing Fretilin Movement with the support of Indonesian troops in a civil war that led to the annexation of the former Portuguese colony to Indonesia in 1976. [Text] [BK210555 Hong Kong AFP in English 0116 GMT 20 Sep 82]

FOOD SUBSIDY FUNDS--Jakarta, 17 Sep (AFP)--The Indonesian Government has decided to do away with food subsidies originally scheduled to amount to over \$300 million this fiscal year in an effort to cope with sagging exports and the effects of the world recession. Announcing this yesterday, the head of the National Logistics Agency "Bulog," Bustanil Arifin, said the freed amount would instead be used to help finance government development projects.

Bustanil Arifin, who is also junior minister of cooperatives, said the Indonesian economy was facing a "heavy slump" as a result of the world recession and declining oil and non-oil exports. Quoting Bank of Indonesia figures, he said the Indonesian aggregate export figure for the first semester of this year had dipped to slightly over 3 billion from some U.S.\$10.3 billion in the same period last year. Oil and natural gas exports for the corresponding first semesters dropped from 3.56 billion to U.S.\$6.62 billion and non-energy exports from 2.26 billion to U.S.\$1.413 billion. [Text] [BK191436 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 17 Sep 82]

ENVOY TO EEC, LUXEMBOURG--The EEC Commission and Council of Ministers and Luxembourg have approved the appointment of Gusti Rusli Noor as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the EEC and Luxembourg to succeed Kahono Martohadinegoro. The Foreign Affairs Department in Jakarta announced that Gusti Rusli Noor, director general of foreign economic relations, has earlier been approved by Belgium as Indonesian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Belgium. [BK270831 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82]

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LOANS--Jakarta, 24 Sep (ANTARA/OANA)--The Asian Development Bank has approved a U.S. \$77 million loan for an irrigation package project and a U.S. \$4.35 million technical assistance loan in Indonesia which are designed to benefit low income farmers and landless poor. The irrigation package project is aimed at improving the economic and social conditions of the rural population in central and east Java by increasing agricultural production, creating additional job opportunities, and raising the incomes of farmers. To achieve these objectives, the project will provide reliable irrigation water supply together with improved flood control and drainage. The U.S. \$77 million loan, from the bank's ordinary capital resources, is repayable over a period of 25 years, including a grace period of years, at an interest rate of 11 percent per annum. The U.S. \$4.35 million technical assistance loan is also from the bank's ordinary capital resources, and will be payable over 100 [figure as received] years, including a 2-year grace period, at an interest rate of 11 percent per annum. [BK270831 Jakarta OANA in English 0745 GMT 24 Sep 82]

AIRCRAFT SALES REPORTED--The Nurtanio Aircraft Industries Limited has received domestic and foreign orders for a total of 416 aircraft and helicopters for civilian and military use, according to the company's public relations officer, Suripto. The foreign orders have come from Thailand, Bangladesh, Burma, Pakistan and Argentina and a number of foreign airlines, including Iberia, Aviaco and (Transeuropa). [BK191430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4213/500

KAMPUCHEA

SRV LEADERS THANK PRK LEADERS FOR MESSAGE

BK240756 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK; Comrade Chae Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The message said in part:

On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the SRV National Assembly, Council of State and Council of Ministers, as well as the Vietnamese people, we would like to send to you and, through you, to the KPRP Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State and Council of Ministers of the PRK and to the fraternal Kampuchean people our sincere thanks for the deep feelings and warm greetings on the occasion of the SRV's 37th National Day. Your cordial sentiments of brotherhood and wholehearted assistance have greatly encouraged our Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending their beloved fatherland.

We take this opportunity to wish the fraternal Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP more and greater successes in building and defending their fatherland, contributing to the strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. We firmly believe that the great bonds of friendship, close solidarity and special relations of cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, as well as among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, will further develop and improve forever.

CSO: 4212/2

KAMPUCHEA

BOU THANG GREET'S BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK231202 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Message from Bou Hang, PRK minister of national defense to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of defense, on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Army--date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade, on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Army, on behalf of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and in my own name, I am honored to send to you our warm and most cordial greetings. We are convinced that under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and yourself, the people and the Bulgarian Armed Forces will achieve great successes in building socialism and in struggling to strengthen the country's defense capabilities, thus contributing to defending the firm solidarity in the great socialist community, and expanding the good friendly relations between our peoples and armed forces.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to wish you, comrade minister, and cadres of the Bulgarian People's Armed Forces great success in carrying out the enormous tasks of defending and building your glorious socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4212/2

CHEA SIM VISITS MONASTERY IN PHNOM PENH

BK230754 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Sep (SPK)--On 20 September, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD Council, visited Unnalaom Monastery in Phnom Penh.

The venerable Tep Vong, vice chairman of the Front Council; Min Khin, acting general secretary of the Front; My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee and dean of the faculty of medicine and pharmacy, accompanied Chairman Chea Sim.

Chea Sim informed the monks about actualities in Kampuchea and emphasized that the successes achieved up to now are due to the efforts of all the people, including monks and intellectuals, and to the disinterested aid of Vietnam and international humanitarian organizations.

He said:

Under the correct leadership of the party and the Front, monks participated in the victorious struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists and the expansionists and are truly participating in the construction of the new life and, with all the people, have made the Kampuchean revolution advance.

Chairman Chea Sim talked about the enemies' maneuvers to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution: forming a political opposition aimed at fooling international opinion, distorting the Kampuchea-Vietnam proletarian internationalist solidarity, creating the so-called "tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea...." Despite their efforts, the enemies will fail in the face of the rock-like union of our people, he affirmed.

The monks of Unnalaom monastery expressed their gratitude to the party and the Front which liberated the nation and returned religious freedom, which was abolished under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, to them. They promised to do everything possible to contribute to the defense and reconstruction of the country in advancing toward socialism.

CSO: 4219/3

KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN GREETES NICARAGUAN CHAIRMAN CASTANO

BK151029 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK)--Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean Council of State, recently sent his "warmest congratulations" to Bayardo Arrce Castano, chairman of the Nicaraguan Council of State [name and title as received], on the occasion of the 161st anniversary of the Republic of Nicaragua's national independence proclamation.

Chairman Heng Samrin stressed that in the safeguard of national independence and sovereignty and the revolutionary gains, we note with satisfaction that, under the just leadership of the Sandinist Front, the Nicaraguan people have achieved great successes by defeating the perfidious maneuvers of the imperialists and the remnants of Somoza. Faced with threats of aggression from the U.S. imperialists, the Kampuchean people will always be on the side of the fraternal Nicaraguan people to fight against the eventual provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

We are convinced that the fraternal friendship and the militant solidarity between our two countries--wrought from the common struggle against the imperialists, expansionists and international reactionaries--will strengthen further.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, Kampuchean minister of foreign affairs, also sent congratulations to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel D'Escoto.

CSO: 4219/3

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 6-12 SEPTEMBER

BK130254 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 6-12 September:

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 6 September reports that from the beginning of the rainy season to 20 July more than 1,500 hectares of land had been tilled in Ratanamondol District, more than 500 hectares of rice broadcast, 700 hectares of rice transplanted, over 640 hectares of subsidiary crops planted and 30 hectares of corn planted. In Sisophon District, the radio reports at 0400 GMT on 12 September, over 18,000 hectares of rice had been sown by early this month. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of August Phnum Srok District had planted 1,380 hectares of rice--50 percent of the plan. The water reservoir at Trapang Thmar, which can irrigate 3,000 hectares of rice, has been repaired.

Kampot: At 0400 GMT on 8 September the radio reports that by the end of August the province had harvested 6,870 hectares of early rice--50 percent of the area--for an average yield of more than 1 ton per hectare. At 1445 GMT on 8 September SPK notes that Banteay Meas District has planted 18,110 hectares of rice, almost fulfilling the plan. The district has also planted 1,250 hectares of corn, 665 hectares of cassava and 1,800 hectares of other crops. At 1300 GMT on 9 September the radio notes that more than 9,600 hectares of rice had been transplanted in Chhuk District by 24 August.

Kompong Chhmang: At 0400 GMT on 11 September the radio says that in Roles P'ier District by mid-August more than 2,000 hectares of rice had been sown, more than 3,000 hectares of rice transplanted, 2,000 hectares of floating rice broadcast and over 200 hectares of subsidiary crops planted.

Takeo: SPK reports at 1433 GMT on 9 September that by the end of August the province had planted 77,060 hectares of rice--57 percent of the plan. Other crops planted include 2,170 hectares of cassava, 910 hectares of corn and 3,550 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 0401 GMT on 11 September SPK says that Kirivong District has planted 24,900 hectares of rice--90 percent of the plan.

Svay Rieng: At 0400 GMT on 12 September the radio carried a report by an official of the province to the National Assembly session which notes that

from 30 June 12,707 hectares of land had been plowed, 2,568 hectares sowed and 8,047 tons of rice had been bought from the people.

Kandal: At 0400 GMT on 12 September the radio notes that in Ponhea Loe District 3,660 hectares of land have been tilled, 840 hectares of rice sown, 230 hectares of floating rice broadcast, 950 hectares of rice transplanted and 500 hectares of subsidiary crops planted.

Prey Veng: At 0400 GMT on 12 September the radio says that in Peareang District 820 hectares of rice had been sown and almost 4,000 hectares transplanted by the end of August.

Kompong Cham: At 0401 GMT on 8 September SPK notes that a meeting in the province recently reported that during August the province planted 72,620 hectares of rice, 17,230 hectares of corn, 12,240 hectares of cassava, 6,200 hectares of vegetables and 10,900 hectares of industrial crops including cotton and jute.

CSO: 4212/2

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 13-19 SEPTEMBER

BK200639 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 13-19 September.

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 19 September reports that since mid-March the Agriculture Ministry tractor groups have plowed 68,000 hectares of land, including nearly 40,000 hectares in Battambang Province; 2,000 hectares in Kompong Chhnang; 5,000 hectares in Siem Reap; 2,400 hectares in Pursat; 4,800 hectares in Kompong Thom; 3,300 hectares in Prey Veng; 2,500 hectares in Kandal; 1,100 hectares in Kampot; 160 hectares in Koh Kong; and 5,900 hectares in Takeo Province. The report adds that in 1981, the tractor groups plowed 70,000 hectares of 7,000 hectares more than planned.

Ratanakiri: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 13 September notes that in Ratanakiri Province there are 3,979 hectares of ricefields, 9,259 hectares of farmland, 103 hectares of cassava, 78 hectares of sugarcane, 515 hectares of sesame, 278 hectares of banana, 20 hectares of peanut and 25 hectares of cotton. The radio adds that there are 3,575 buffaloes, 1,366 oxen, 65 elephants, 1,469 pigs, 13,690 chickens and 3,436 ducks.

Kampot: In the same broadcast, the radio reports that from the beginning of the rainy season up to 30 August, peasants in Kampot Province transplanted 13,719 hectares of early rice, 53,264 hectares of late rice, tilled 17,819 hectares of land, sowed 2,386 hectares of early rice, sowed 9,952 hectares of late rice, harvested 11,746 hectares of early rice and planted 7,486 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on 18 September, the radio adds that in Angkor Chey District, Kampot Province, by 30 August, peasants had harvested 5,900 hectares of late rice and more than 3,000 hectares of early rice, sown 1,500 hectares of various types of rice and retilled 4,100 hectares of land. The radio further says that Banteay Meas District of the same province, by 30 August, had transplanted 19,000 hectares of late rice and 3,500 hectares of early rice, sown 2,600 hectares of various types of rice, re-tilled nearly 3,000 additional hectares of land and planted 3,248 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 13 September reports on agricultural production in Kompong Chhnang Province as follows: By 30 August, over 4,600 hectares of floating rice had been broadcast, 36,700 hectares of

land tilled, 6,200 hectares of rice sown, 22,400 hectares of rice transplanted, 670 hectares of slash-and-burn rice planted and 2,300 hectares of highland rice sown. In sum, by the end of August, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province had planted over 30,100 hectares of rice or 71.16 percent of the plan which is to cultivate 42,000 hectares of rice. They also planted 3,100 hectares of secondary food crops and 450 hectares of industrial crops. In addition, they reclaimed 8,400 hectares of land, including 4,300 hectares of ricefield, 3,400 hectares of highland field and 650 hectares of land for planting dry-season rice. The land reclamation plan is 11,500 hectares. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0041 GMT on 16 September noted that Rolea P'ier District, by mid-August, had planted 5,390 hectares of rice and 260 hectares of subsidiary crops. This year the district has reclaimed 900 hectares of land.

Kompong Speu: Radio Phnom Penh at 1300 GMT on 13 September notes that in the first half of this year Samraong Tong District trade service bought 5,516 tons of rice from peasants. In May and June the office purchased 2,293 tons, including 193 tons of IR-36 seed, and dozens of tons of palm sugar, cinchona seeds and tamarind from peasants. The radio at 0400 GMT on 15 September says that Oudong District has transplanted 4,600 hectares of rice. At 1300 GMT on the same day the radio adds that in Phnum Srouch District, despite a spell of drought, the peasants have so far tilled 4,500 hectares of land, sown 540 hectares of rice and grown 500 hectares of corn, manioc, beans, taro root and vegetables. They have also raised 3,000 hogs, 22,000 chickens and 3,800 ducks. The radio at 1300 GMT on 17 September mentions that in Thpong District peasants have transplanted various types of rice on 2,300 hectares, sown 600 other hectares, retilled 3,300 hectares, grown 583 hectares of corn, manioc, vegetables and raised more than 2,000 hogs and 17,100 fowls. In Kong Pisei District, peasants have transplanted over 25,000 hectares of various types of rice, planted 3,100 hectares of subsidiary crops and raised over 17,800 pigs, about 116,000 chickens and 26,000 ducks, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 19 September.

Kompong Cham: SPK at 0401 GMT on 14 September reports that Memot District has fulfilled its plan by planting rainy-season rice on 5,860 hectares and slash-and-burn rice on 5,900 hectares. The report adds that the district has planted 1,840 hectares of corn, 850 hectares of potato, 46 hectares of soybean and sesame as well as 1,210 hectares of vegetables. The news agency at 0441 GMT on 16 September adds that by early September, Tbong Khmum District had planted 12,790 hectares of rice or 80 percent of the plan.

Preah Vihear: From May to July peasants in this province transplanted more than 3,100 hectares of rice, broadcast 1,700 other hectares planted 1,600 hectares of other crops and plowed 5,700 hectares of land, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 15 September when it also mentions that the veterinary service vaccinated more than 2,600 oxen, buffaloes and pigs. On the following day at 0400 GMT the radio adds that in Chhep District peasants have plowed more than 300 hectares of land and transplanted rice on 220 hectares while the veterinary service has injected 380 oxen, buffaloes and pigs.

Battambang: SPK at 0403 GMT on 13 September reports that by the end of August, Battambang Province had planted 217,000 hectares of rice or 70 percent of the plan norm. The news agency at 0407 GMT on the following day updates the report by saying that in early September, the province planted another 54,850 hectares bringing the percentage of the plan norm to 80. Meanwhile, in Preah Net Preah District, Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 13 September notes that by the end of August, peasants had sown rice on more than 20,000 hectares and transplanted another 2,000 hectares. In Mongkolborei District, the radio says at 1300 GMT on 14 September, by mid-August, peasants had tilled more than 52,000 hectares of land; planted about 48,700 hectares of broadcast rice, including floating, late, ordinary and early rice crops; sown 500 hectares of rice, transplanted another 1,800 hectares. The production plan for the district is 55,100 hectares.

Kandal: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 17 September says that peasants in Phnom Penh District by early September had transplanted over 6,000 hectares of rice of all types despite a spell of drought earlier. They harvested 65 hectares of IR-36 rice with an average yield of nearly 4 tons per hectare.

Prey Veng: By the end of August, Prey Veng District had sown 1,700 hectares of various types of rice, tilled 22,000 hectares and transplanted 5,000 hectares of rice, according to the radio at 0400 GMT on 18 September.

CSO: 4212/2

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 20-26 SEPTEMBER

BK270551 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 20-26 September:

National level: During the past 6 months, people throughout Kampuchea cultivated 1,066,300 hectares of rice, including 6,600 hectares of the IR-36 strain, fulfilling 70 percent of their plan, reports Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0401 GMT on 23 September, citing agricultural sources (BK230849). At 0357 GMT on the next day the news agency adds that by August, peasants throughout the country had received 18,150 tons of chemical fertilizer, 2,640 sprayers, 21,100 mould boards, 42,630 plowshares and hundreds of tons of corn and rice seeds, insecticide and rat poison. In August, the Agriculture Ministry delivered 2,590 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,730 liters of insecticide and 270 sprayers to various provinces (BK240803).

Pursat Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 21 September notes that despite drought, peasants in the district have strived to transplant the remaining rice crops in order to fulfill the production plan of 27,000 hectares of rice. By the end of August, they had planted 17,200 hectares of rainy season rice or 68 percent of the plan. The district has raised 12,650 head of oxen and buffalo. This is 1,000 head more than last year. The radio at 0400 GMT on 25 September adds that in Bakan District, by 22 September, 2,736 hectares of various types of rice had been sown, 5,692 hectares of early rice and 7,920 hectares of late rice transplanted and 4,485 hectares of floating rice broadcast--representing 84 percent of its plan.

Prey Veng: SPK at 1428 GMT on 21 September reports that Kompong Trabek District, by mid-September, had cultivated 31,990 hectares of rice, surpassing the targeted plan, and grown 500 hectares of subsidiary crops such as corn, haricot bean, manioc and tobacco. The provincial authorities recently provided the district with 220 tons of chemical fertilizer and 250 liters of insecticide. Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 26 September adds that Peam Chor District, by mid-September, had transplanted 4,000 hectares of rice, planted 1,882 hectares of corn, 613 hectares of beans, 20 hectares of vegetables and 8 hectares of potato. SPK at 1435 GMT on the same day adds that Kanhchriech District had transplanted rice on 4,500 hectares, including 2,400 hectares of early rice, and grown 260 hectares of potato, 100 hectares of beans and 100 hectares of other subsidiary crops. The district plans to cultivate 17,000 hectares of rice during this rainy season.

Kampt: Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 22 September notes that Angkor Chey District, by 10 September, had sown more than 2,600 hectares of early and late rice, transplanted 9,500 other hectares, including about 40 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 30 hectares of floating rice and grown 970 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 1300 GMT on the same day the radio adds that Chhuk District, by 10 September, had transplanted 14,700 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 22 September notes that Kongpong Leng District has transplanted rice on more than 3,000 hectares out of the 7,000 hectares planned. It has reclaimed more than 2,500 hectares of new land, including 2,100 hectares of slash-and-burn land, 200 hectares of dry-season rice land and nearly 200 hectares of rainy-season rice land. The radio at 0400 GMT on 24 September adds that Baribo District has fulfilled its rainy season rice production plan of 7,000 hectares, repaired dams at 7 places, erected almost 15 km of dikes, raised more than 2,800 head of cattle, 3,800 buffaloes, 47 horses, 500 pigs and hundreds of chickens and ducks. The district caught over 950 tons of fish during the last dry season.

Kratie: Radio Phnom Penh at 1300 GMT on 23 September reports that Sambo District has fulfilled its rice production plan of 4,200 hectares. By 15 September, it had transplanted late rice on 4,785 hectares or 585 hectares above the plan, and grown nearly 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 September adds that Snoul District has made preparations to fulfill the rainy-season rice production plan of 2,700 hectares. By 15 September, the district had transplanted rice on 2,650 hectares and grown 500 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo: Samraong District, b6 25 August, had tilled more than 11,000 hectares of ricefield, sown 1,800 hectares, transplanted almost 8,300 hectares including 37 hectares of IR-36 rice strain, retilled 2,000 hectares, harvested 273 hectares of ordinary rice with a yield of 48 tons and planted over 200 hectares of subsidiary crops, according to Phnom Penh Radio at 0400 GMT on 25 September.

Kompong Cham: SPK at 0404 GMT on 26 September notes that O Reang Euv District has transplanted 14,930 hectares of rice, planted 5,000 hectares of subsidiary crops including corn, beans, potato and sugar cane. The district has harvested 1,620 hectares of early rice. It has also reclaimed 1,600 hectares of land out of 2,440 hectares planned and repaired 1,000 meters of irrigating canals and 2 barrages.

CSO: 4212/2

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 27 SEPTEMBER-3 OCTOBER

BK040243 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 27 September-3 October:

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 3 October reports that by 7 September over 5,100 hectares of broadcast rice had been planted, almost 900 hectares of rice sown and over 2,700 hectares of rice transplanted in Thmar Puok District.

Kompong Thom: At 0400 GMT on 27 September the radio reports that by August, peasants in the province had transplanted more than 50,000 hectares of rice, planted more than 3,900 hectares of slash and burn rice and sown more than 5,500 hectares of corn, manioc, sweet potato and vegetables. At 1300 GMT on 1 October the radio reports that the provincial veterinary service vaccinated 13,800 cattle and pigs in July against foot and mouth, septicaemia, rinderpest and epizootic lymphangitis.

Kompong Speu: At 1100 GMT on 27 September the radio carries a correspondent's report on agricultural production in the province. The report says that by the end of August 66,688 hectares of land had been retilled, 13,908 hectares of rice had been sown, 47,147 hectares of various types of rice and 1,526 hectares of IR-36 rice had been transplanted and 6,066 hectares of secondary food crops had been planted. The target for this year's rice planting is 81,000 hectares.

Kompong Cham: In O Reang Euv District, the radio reports at 0430 GMT on 2 October, by 17 September 15,000 hectares of rainy season rice had been planted--which is 85 percent of the plan. Almost 5,000 hectares of corn, beans, sesame, manioc and sugarcane had also been planted.

Kompong Chhnang: At 0400 GMT on 29 September the radio reports that by 15 September peasants had broadcast 4,700 hectares of rice, tilled 28,300 hectares of land, sown 6,300 hectares of rice, transplanted 31,200 hectares of rice, planted 700 hectares of slash and burn rice and broadcast 2,600 hectares of upland rice. Total crop plantings by the middle of September amounted to 39,200 hectares of rice, 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 400 hectares of industrial crops.

Pursat: In Krakor District, the radio reports at 0400 GMT on 29 September, peasants transplanted 3,115 hectares of rice in the rainy season. At 0400 GMT on 30 September the radio reports that peasants in Kandieng District have planted more than 26,000 hectares of broadcast rice and transplanted nearly 25,000 hectares of rice.

Takeo: In Bati District over 15,000 hectares of rainy season rice--46 percent of the plan--had been transplanted by the end of September, according to the radio at 1300 GMT on 29 September. In Treang District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 30 September, over 1,600 hectares of rice have been broadcast, 18,700 hectares of rice transplanted, 2,600 hectares of IR-36 rice transplanted and over 3,200 hectares of subsidiary crops planted. At 1300 GMT on 1 October the radio reports that Tram Kak District has sown 3,400 hectares of rice--which will be transplanted on 20,000 hectares of land. Almost 5,500 hectares of various types of rice have been transplanted and 12,1290 hectares of land have been plowed by tractors.

Koh Kong: At 0400 GMT on 30 September the radio reports that by 15 September more than 14,500 hectares of rice had been transplanted in Kompong Som Town.

Prey Veng: The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 1 October that by mid-September peasants in Preah Sdech District had transplanted more than 23,600 hectares of rice, planted 300 hectares of various other crops and harvested 95 percent of the early rice, yielding more than 2,000 tons of paddy.

Kratie: The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 1 October that by mid-September the province had transplanted 14,000 hectares of early and late rice along with 2,138 hectares of corn, 188 hectares of sugarcane, 787 hectares of sesame, 262 hectares, 215 hectares of cassava and sweet potato and 90 hectares of vegetables. The provincial service had vaccinated 12,931 oxen and buffalo and 1,351 pigs.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: In Puok District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 29 September, by 20 September more than 27,200 hectares of all kinds of rice had been transplanted. In Bateay Srei District, the radio reports at 0400 GMT on 30 September, by 20 September 5,600 hectares of rice had been planted and nearly 200 hectares of subsidiary crops grown. At 0430 GMT on 1 October the radio reports that in Chikreng District peasants had planted 39,000 hectares of rice and 180 hectares of subsidiary crops by 20 September. At 1300 GMT on 2 October the radio carries a report on the province's agricultural performance. It says that despite some drought, 146,000 hectares--94 percent of the plan--was under cultivation with various types of rice. In the last fishing season over 8,200 tons were caught. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0407 GMT on 3 October reports that Kralanh District has planted 17,840 hectares of rice--70 percent of the plan.

CSO: 4212/2

INFANTRY SCHOOL MARKS FOUNDING OF BULGARIAN ARMY

BK250748 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 September 1982, the infantry school held a meeting to mark the founding anniversary of the Bulgarian Army on 23 September 1944. The meeting was held in the presence of Comrade Taa Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the KPRAF general staff; Comrade An Sum, chief of the KPRAF Propaganda and Education Department; Comrade Chey Sangyun of the Combat Planning Department; Comrade Peng Pat, director of the infantry school; Comrade Simeon Dimitrov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the PRK; and cadres from all departments and offices under the Defense Ministry. Also attending the meeting were all the trainees at the infantry school.

First, Comrade Simeon Dimitrov spoke on the development of the Bulgarian Army, which has surmounted all difficulties and built Bulgaria into a socialist country with an advanced industry and modern agriculture, adding that this has enabled the Bulgarian Army to defend its fatherland and contribute to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the whole world.

In his speech Comrade Tae Banh, deputy minister of national defense and deputy chief of the general staff, acclaimed the heroic model set forth by the Bulgarian Army in its valiant struggle with the support and close cooperation of the heroic Soviet Army, which toppled the fascist regime and brought about the establishment of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 9 September 1944. Comrade Tae Banh stressed: Our people and entire army warmly support the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, including Bulgaria, for the strengthening of peace and security in Europe and the whole world as proved by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons first, that it supports the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples as well as all other people's struggles throughout the world and that it resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. Although the PRK and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are far apart, our two peoples and armies have close relations. On 2 December 1979, a high-ranking delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, paid an official friendship visit to Kampuchea during which the delegation was warmly welcomed by the Kampuchean people of all strata. A high-ranking PRK delegation

led by Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP general secretary and chairman of the PRK Council of State, visited the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 21-25 November 1980. A high-ranking delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly recently paid a visit to Kampuchea. Our people and army have the firm conviction that, as in the past, the Bulgarian people and army will always stay by our side. We will strive to learn from the model of heroic struggle, a model full of patriotism and the pure spirit of internationalism set forth by the heroic cadres and combatants of the valiant Bulgarian Army, in fulfilling our national defense and construction tasks in order to turn ourselves into members of a new army loved and trusted by the people.

CSO: 4212/2

WEEKLY ANTI-GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORT

BK011046 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Weekly roundup of KPRAF activities]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] According to reports we received for the third week of September, our valiant border defense forces defeated all the perfidious maneuvers of the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionaries--lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists--who kept sneaking in to disrupt the peaceful life of our people with the backing of the Thai authorities.

Recently, the Thais stirred up trouble by sending their L-19 and F-5 aircraft to violate our airspace 10 times over the sectors between Dang Kum and Poipet, and Hill 505 west of Pailin. Furthermore, they made reconnaissance flights between 2 and 4 km deep over our territory in the sectors between Smat Deng and Hill 343 western Pursat Province, and flew seven other reconnaissance flights over Hill 505.

At sea, the Thai sent their boats and armed vessels to fish and carry out spying missions 225 times in our waters. On 17 September, they insolently shelled from their ships Hill 237 20 km west of Kach Kong Island.

They also ordered 45 shellings using 120-mm mortars and H-12 rockets on our villages along the border such as Hill 343 and 199 in Koh Kong Province; Kantout, Pailin and Poipet in Battambang Province; west of Smat Deng in Pursat Province; and Trapeang Kol in Preah Vihear.

On 18 September, 500 shells landed on Hill 505 west of Pailin.

With the frequent backing of Thai artillery fire, the Pol Pot bandits and other reactionary Khmers living on Thai soil crossed the border in small groups in foolish attempts to steal food from our people and plant mines on communications lines along the border. None of their attempts escaped the vigilance of our revolutionary armed forces and people who smashed every move the bandits made.

On 18 September, our armed forces ambushed a group of bandits who sneaked in to spy. We killed three of them and seized an M-79. On the same day, in Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province, our vigilant force spotted three bandits who

were spying and attempting to blow up a bridge on Route 6. Our courageous militiamen immediately surrounded them and took all of them prisoner before they even had time to commit their crimes. We seized two B-40 launchers and a mine.

A day earlier, on 17 September, our armed forces ambushed a group of bandits who were preparing to loot the people's rice 4 km west of Ta Sanh. We killed nine of them on the spot and seized four weapons.

A bit earlier, in Amleang area, Kompong Speu Province, a group of bandits--who were attempting to steal our people's rice and cattle--were reported to our armed forces. In this battle we killed five enemy elements, wounded three others and seized eight weapons and five mines. The remaining members of the group fled for their lives in panic and were intercepted by our local militia force which killed another bandit and seized four weapons including a B-40 launcher.

On 20 September, 10 km southwest of Choam Khsan in Preah Vihear Province, a group of bandits crossed over from Thailand in an attempt to plant mines along Route 69 but were intercepted by our forces which took immediate measures to destroy the enemies. The battle only lasted for a short period and we killed five bandits on the spot and seized two weapons and 50 mines. [passage omitted]

In the past week, in Chong Kal and Srei Snam in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 16 families persuaded 16 of their relatives to surrender to our authorities bringing with them many weapons. Also in the same week, we persuaded 88 Pol Pot soldiers to return to the fold. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4212/2

BRIEFS

GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Dear comrade minister, on the occasion of the 34th founding anniversary of the glorious Hungarian People's Army, on behalf of the entire KPRAF and in my own name, I would like to express wholehearted warm greetings to you. On this historic day, I would like to wish all cadres and combatants of the Hungarian People's Army more and greater victories in all fields, particularly in building socialism, consolidating and expanding the national defense capability and contributing to the protection of the strong solidarity within the great socialist community and the development of the excellent bonds of friendship between our two peoples and armies. I take this opportunity to wish you the best of health and long life. [Greetings message from Bou Thang, PRK minister of national defense, to Hungarian Defense Minister Gen Lajos Czinege on 34th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Army--date not given] [Text] [BK300935 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Sep 82]

PAILIN BATTLE RESULTS REPORTED--Last August, our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 177 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 231 others for a total of 408 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 185,000 new spikes, dug 35 new punji pitfalls and set 170 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield! [Text] [BK130525 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82]

SAMLOT VIETNAMESE CASUALTIES REPORTED--Last August, our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 228 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 273 others for a total of 501 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 120,000 new punji stakes, dug 280 punji pitfalls and set 160 automatic bows and snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Samlot battlefield. [Text] [BK120638 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Sep 82]

LEACH VIETNAMESE CASUALTIES REPORTED--Last August, our comrades in arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 101 Vietnamese aggressor troops and wounded 89 others for a total of 190 enemy casualties. In the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1,550,000 new punji stakes, dug 470 punji pitfalls and set 190 automatic bows. Long live our valiant and

courageous army, guerrillas and people on the western Leach battlefield! [Text] [BK110711 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82]

SISOPHON BATTLEFIELD REPORT ISSUED--Last August, our comrades in arms on the Sisophon-south of route 5-Mongkolborei battlefield killed 181 Vietnamese enemy aggressors and wounded 195 others for a total of 376 casualties. Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 950,000 new spikes, dug 480 new punji pitfalls and set 120 new automatic bows. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Sisophon-south of Route 5-Mongkolborei battlefield! [Text] [BK140652 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82]

SISOPHON FRONT BATTLE RESULTS--In August our comrades in arms on the north Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preah Net Preah battlefield killed 174 Vietnamese aggressor soldiers and wounded 174 others for a total of 348 casualties. In the field of primitive arms production, our comrades in arms made and planted 285,000 new punji stakes, dug 380 new punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows and snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the north Sisophon-Thmar Puok-Phnum Srok-Preah Net Preah battlefield! [Text] [BK150312 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Sep 82]

NORTHERN BATTLEFIELD STATISTICS REPORTED--In August our comrades in arms on the Choam Phsan-Preah Viheasr and Oddar Meanchey battlefields killed 227 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 301 others for a total of 528 casualties. In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades made and planted 329,000 new punji stakes, dug 450 new punji pitfalls and set 230 new automatic bows and snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Choam Khsan-Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey battlefields! [Text] [BK160201 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Sep 82]

SIEM REAP-ROUTE 6 CASUALTIES--In August our comrades in arms on the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield killed 335 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 230 others for a total of 565 casualties. In the field of primitive arms production, our comrades in arms made and planted 448,000 new punji stakes, dug 250 new punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows and snares. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield! [Text] [BK170314 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Sep 82]

RUBBER PLANTATION ADVISERS ATTACKED--On 21 August, our national army and guerrillas ambushed and set ablaze an automobile carrying the Vietnamese advisers at the Prek Kaoh Rubber Plantation north of Phum Meakh, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province. We killed a Vietnamese adviser and seven guards. On the same day, our guerrillas set ablaze 10 rubber warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Stoeng Trang District of Kompong Cham Province! [Text] [BK020622 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 1 Sep 82]

TRAIN AMBUSHED, COACHES DESTROYED--On 21 August our army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese train at an area between Romeas and Krang Skea Stations near (Chamhien Veal Sbeou) Station, Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province. They set the locomotive ablaze and destroyed 19 coaches, including 5 packed with 105-mm, 120-mm, 131-mm and 155-mm shells and various other types of ammunition which exploded for almost 2 hours. Of the Vietnamese troops on the train, 30 were killed and 45 others were wounded. Our army and guerrillas also destroyed 2 107-mm guns, a goryunov gun, 15 AK's, 5 B-40's, 3 M-79's, 4 AR-15's and a quantity of materiel; and seized a B-40, an M-79, an AK, a quantity of ammunition, 15 rucksacks and a quantity of materiel. Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people in Toek Phos District of Kompong Chhnang Province! [Text] [BK300414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Aug 82]

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ASEAN CITED--Michael Armacost, U.S. ambassador to the Philippines, said in Manila on 27 August that the United States and the Philippines must join forces and cooperate closely in order to counter Soviet activities and meddling in the Indochinese peninsula, defend the air and sea routes in the southern Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean and ensure stability in the East Asian region. He stressed that in its policy regarding the Kampuchean problem, the United States supports the ASEAN countries in the search for measures to strengthen the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. [Text] [BK300635 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 29 Aug 82]

JAPANESE HUMANITARIAN AID TO GEDK--The Japanese Government has decided to give 3,600 million Japanese yen as humanitarian aid to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for use in purchasing rice from Japan and Thailand for distribution to the Kampuchean refugees along the Thai border and the Kampuchean people in the zone controlled by Democratic Kampuchea. Representatives of the Japanese Government and the World Food Program Organization signed a protocol in Rome on 20 August for the implementation of this plan. [Text] [BK241510 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82]

THANKS RECEIVED FROM SRV--Recently, Comrade Nguyen Co Thhach, minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, for his greetings on the occasion of the 37th August Revolution anniversary and 2 September National Day of the SRV. The message said in part: May the special relations and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries further strengthen and develop forever. [Text] [BK240758 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 82]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO INDIA--Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK)--Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of sympathy to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on hearing about the loss of life and property caused by floods in India. Chairman Chan Si expressed his "profound condolences" to the victims through the Indian prime minister. [Text] [BK150528 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 15 Sep 82]

KOMPONG THOM PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 Sep (SPK)--At the invitation of the VCP Provincial Committee and the People's Committee of the Vietnamese Province of Don Nai in the Mekong Delta region, a delegation from Kompong Thom Province led by Nguon Nhel, chairman of the Provincial People's Committee, arrived recently in Don Nai to celebrate the Vietnamese National Day (2 September). The delegation exchanged views with leaders of Don Nai Province on the reinforcement of friendship and cooperation between the two provinces. It also visited economic and cultural establishments in Don Nai. [Text] [BK120344 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 7 Sep 82]

AGRICULTURAL FIGURES REPORTED--Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK)--By the end of August, 824,720 hectares of rice--representing 53 percent of the plan--were planted in Kampuchea. Battambang and Koh Kong Provinces fulfilled more than 70 percent of their plans. The area cultivated in rice during the last 2 weeks of August was seven times more than that of the first 2. Subsidiary crops were planted on over 95,000 hectares and industrial crops on 21,640 hectares. [Text] [BK120905 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1431 GMT 11 Sep 82]

PROPAGANDA MATERIAL FROM MSZMP--Phnom Penh, 28 Sep (SPK)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] has given communications and propaganda material to the KPRP Central Propaganda and Education Commission. On Saturday, 25 September, Lanos Zagye, acting charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic, handed over this material in Phnom Penh to Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the commission. Men Saman thanked the MSZMP and the Hungarian people for their gifts which, she said, contribute to reinforcing the ties of friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples, particularly in the propaganda field. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 29 Sep 82 BK]

RICE DISTRIBUTED TO RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 1 Oct (SPK)--Recently, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 30 tons of rice to 600 repatriated Kampuchean families. These families returned from refugee camps in Thailand and settled in Moung Russei, Sangke and Battambang Districts, Battamban Province, 300 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 1 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4212/2

SRV LEADERS REPLY TO GREETINGS MESSAGE

BK031121 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Oct 82

["Recent" joint message of thanks from Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR]

[Text] On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly of the SRV, we would like to thank you, comrades, for extending warm, fraternal and comradely greetings to us on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day of the SRV on 2 September.

Your cordial sentiments reflected clearly in the special relationship between the two parties, states and people constitute a great encouragement for the Vietnamese people in the task of building and defending our beloved country.

On this occasion, the party, state and people of Vietnam express our overwhelming gratitude to the party, state and fraternal people of Laos for your precious assistance to the Vietnamese people over the past years.

The Vietnamese people will, as in the past, do out utmost to continuously strengthen and develop the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and the militant alliance and fraternal friendship among the three countries-- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, thus positively contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress of the various nations throughout the world.

May the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the peoples of Laos and Vietnam blossom and last forever!

May you have good health and win great successes in your lofty tasks!

CSO: 4206/9

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN DAY MARKED--Vientiane, 18 Aug (OANA/KPL)--Indonesian Ambassador to Laos Pujo Prasentiyo held here a reception to mark the Indonesian national day. Among high-ranking officials who attended the function which took place in a warm atmosphere were Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 18 Aug 82 BK]

Vientiane, 17 Aug (OANA/KPL)--Pujo Praseiyo, Indonesian ambassador to Laos, on 16 August, organized here a film projection to mark the 37th Indonesian independence day. Present on this occasion were Sisana Sisan, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs, along with diplomatic envoys to Laos. The film screened entitled "November 1828" recapitulated the heroid struggle of the Indonesian patriots against the colonialists, in the beginning of the 19th century. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 17 Aug 82 BK]

PHOUMI ADDRESSES TRAINING COURSE--Vientiane, 31 Aug (KPL)--A total of 86 educational cadres from all over the country, on 28 August, attended the second course for educational management. This second course for educational management will last four months. Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, at the opening ceremony, gave emphasis on the importance of educational work and appealed to the teachers, school directors and cadres to introduce Marxist-Leninist philosophy and revolutionary elements in the management of educational work. [Text] [BK011459 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 31 Aug 82]

SOVIET FILM DAY CELEBRATED--Vientiane, 28 Aug (OANA-KPL)--The Soviet Cultural Centre in Vientiane, yesterday, organised a get-together marking the "film day" of the Soviet Union. The representative of the Soviet Cultural Center, on this occasion, addressed the gathering briefly on the history, role and development of the film industry in the Soviet Union. He also hailed the co-operation between the USSR and Lao film industry in which the latter having received assistance from the Soviet side has already produced several documentary films. A Lao documentary film, "The Child Care in Laos" screened at recent international film festival in Taskent, USSR, was well received despite the fact that Laos is a newcomer as far as film making is concerned, said the speaker. Phonphet, representative of the Lao Cinematographic Department and director of "The Child Care in Laos" was among the guests. A Soviet

documentary film depicting the historic role of the Soviet film makers during World War II was screened. [Text] [BK291712 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 28 Aug 82]

JOURNALIST SEMINAR--Vientiane, 28 Aug (OANA-KPL)--Nineteen Lao journalists left here this morning to attend the journalistic seminar to be held in Budapest. The seminar which will last 3 months is organized for the 19 young Lao journalists by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ). Earlier Lao journalists attended a similar seminar organized in the beginning of this year in Sofia (Bulgaria) by the Union of the Bulgarian Journalists under the auspices of the IOJ. In addition, a 3-month course on journalistic field assisted by the GDR journalists' association is expected to be held in the southern part of Laos in the middle of next month. The course is expected to be attended by 35 journalists from the five southern provinces of the country. The GDR journalists' association last year had also opened a 3-month journalistic course in Vientiane for Lao journalists. [Text] [BK291712 Vientiane in English 0933 GMT 28 Aug 82]

HONECKER THANKS LAO LEADERS--Vientiane, 11 Sep (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC and premier of the LPDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, recently received a telegram of thanks from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany CC, president of the State Council, for K. Phomvihane's wishes on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday. The message reaffirms the conviction that the fraternal friendship relations between the 2 parties, governments and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and the international proletariat for the interests of the two countries for peace and socialism, will be furthered. The message further pledged that the German Democratic Republic will always stand side by side with the Lao people in their efforts for successful construction of socialist congress of the LPDR. [Text] [BK111309 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 11 Sep 82]

HUNGARIAN MINISTER GREETES SIPASEUT--Vientiane, 12 Sep (KPL)--The Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, today congratulates his Lao counterpart, Phoun Sipaseut for the fruitful cooperation and successful implementations of various cooperation agreements between the two countries. In his message to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Laos and Hungary, the Hungarian foreign minister expressed his happiness at witnessing the strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, nations and peoples in accordance with various cooperation agreements signed between the two countries. Frigyes Puja also made a note of the fruitful talks and meetings held during his recent visit to your country [Laos] in which he considered as a significant contribution to the reinforcement of the two countries' relations for the interest of the socialist community for peace, international security and social progress. F. Puja finally wishes his Lao counterpart successes in his duty for socialist prosperity and the strengthening of the prestige of Laos in the international arena. [Text] [BK121133 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 Sep 82]

SIPASEUT GREETES HUNGARIAN MINISTER--Vientiane, 12 Sep (KPL)--Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, on 11 September, send a message to his Hungarian

counterpart, Frigyes Puja, congratulating the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Laos and Hungary. In his message, Phoun Sipaseut, on behalf of the Lao government, people and his own behalf, hailed the establishment of the diplomatic ties between the two countries' relations [as received]. Since that event, the relations between Laos and Hungary has largely strengthened and consolidated especially after the visit to Hungary of the top ranking delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, and premier of the LPDR. "The relations between our two countries have been strengthened in all fields on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the interests of peace and socialism," Phoun Sipaseut further notes. P. Sipaseut finally wishes for the strengthening and consolidation of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between Hungary and Laos. [Text] [BK121131 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 12 Sep 82]

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE IN LAOS--Vientiane, 16 Sep (OANA-KPL)--President of the Republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly, this morning met here the delegation of the International Olympic Committee led by its president, Juan Antonio Samaranch. The Lao president, on this occasion, warmly thanked the IOC for its expression of support given to the Lao athletes in the past and future. Souphanouvong also voiced the opinion of Lao sportsmen by emphasizing that they have always supported activities of their world counterparts which they consider as a contribution to mutual understanding among the peoples as well as a contribution for the safeguarding of world peace. Juan A. Samaranch, in return, briefed the president on his successful visit to Laos. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing sports being played widely among young people in particular. Sports, he agreed with the Lao president, play an important part in maintaining peace in the region and in the world. The president of the IOC presented the president with items of souvenirs to mark the occasion. Juan Antonio Samaranch and his delegation left here after concluding a three-day official visit to Laos. [Text] [BK161142 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 16 Sep 82]

MONGOLIAN, LAOS TIES GREETED--Vientiane, 14 Sep (KPL)--In his telegram to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut to mark the 20th anniversary of diplomatic establishment between Mongolia and Laos, Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren said that fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the parties, government and peoples have, in particular since the founding of the LPDR, blossomed according to the spirit of the friendship and cooperation agreement. "The Mongolian people are sincerely and fraternally happy that the Lao people under the leadership of the vanguard Marxist-Leninist Lao People's Revolutionary Party which enjoys internationalist aid from the Soviet Union and the socialist community have safeguarded revolutionary gains against attacks of imperialists and hegemonists expansionists and have, with success, built socialist foundation in Laos," said the telegram. The telegram further wished the Lao side new successes in the cause of construction of the new society, defense of peace, democracy and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world. [Text] [BK141018 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 14 Sep 82]

BOUPHA GREETES MPR FOREIGN MINISTER--Vientiane, 11 Sep (OANA-KPL)--Lao Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Khamphai Boupba today sent greetings to the Mongolian People's Republic Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. In his message in which he observed the ever blossoming of relations of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Laos and Mongolia, K. Boupba said: "Since the founding of the LPDR in particular, the friendly relations and close co-operation based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have even more been strengthened and have contributed to socialist community forces and the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world." The Lao minister also wishes the Mongolian people greater successes in concretizing the resolutions of the 18th Congress of the party and the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the state. [Text] [BK121139 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 12 Sep 82]

REFUGEES RETURN FROM THAILAND--Vientiane, 11 Sep (OANA-KPL)--More refugees misled by counterrevolutionary propaganda, on 8 September, volunteered to return home. The ceremony to welcome 142 refugees organized at Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Province was witnessed by Lao Vientiane and Thai Nong Khai Provincial administrative officials. The representative of the High Commission for Refugees of UNO was also on hand. Since the beginning of 1982, 8 batches of refugees have already volunteered to return home from Thai refugee camps. Most of them are now settling in their former home towns. [Text] [BK111225 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 11 Sep 82]

JOURNALISTS' DAY CELEBRATED--Vientiane, 8 Sep (OANA-KPL)--The Lao Journalists' Association in collaboration with TASS Bureau on 7 September, organized here a get-together to mark the International Journalists' Day. Present on this occasion were Sisana Sisan, member of the Party CC, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism, and honorary president of LJA, along with other representatives from various mass media. On this occasion, Chanthi Deuansavan, acting head of KPL News Agency and SIANG PASASON Newspaper Department and general secretary of the LJA, and the representative of Soviet mass media to Laos respectively took the floor to address the get-together. Both sides stressed on the significance of the occasion. They also dealt on the cooperation of the said domain between Laos and the Soviet Union, as well as between Laos and other socialist communities. The get-together ended by the projection of films on the struggle of the humanity for peace and for the reduction of arms race. [Text] [BK120306 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 8 Sep 82]

LECTURE ON SOVIET TRADE UNIONS--The Federation of the Lao Trade Unions yesterday organised here a lecture on the activities of the Soviet trade unions. A great number of audience attended the lecture given by Prof Kaseynkin from the Soviet trade unions, who is currently visiting Laos since 7 September. Prof Kaseynkin, on this occasion, gave emphasis on the role of the Soviet trade unions which so far has a membership of 130 million. He also briefed the Lao audience on the Soviet trade unions' development since the October Revolution. The organisation of the Soviet trade unions is based on the principle of democratic centralism and its wide influence within the Soviet society and abroad. [Text] [BK130331 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 12 Sep 82]

FUNCTION MARKS LAOS-CSR TIES--Vientiane, 13 Sep (KPL)--The Laos-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association (LCFA) in collaboration with the Czechoslovak Embassy to Laos, on 10 September, organized here a function to mark the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic ties between the two countries. Present on this occasion were Nhaiyu Lobaliayao, member of the Party CC, head of the Committee for Nationalities and president of the LCFA, Khamhai Boupha, member of the Party CC and acting minister of foreign affairs, Ounheun Phounsavat, vice president of the LCFA, and other high-ranking officials. In his address, the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Laos L. Kocsis stressed on the good diplomatic relations during the past 20 years between Laos and Czechoslovakia in which the SRC has provided material and spiritual support to the just cause of the Lao revolution. He also highly evaluated the importance of the visits of Lao General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane to the SRC in 1976 and of Czechoslovak General Secretary Gustav Husak in 1980 which represented the historic hallmark of the friendship ties between the two countries. At the end of the function, a film showing the success of Czechoslovakia in the field of industry and socialist construction was screened. [Text] [BK190151 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 13 Sep 82]

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Vientiane, 27 Sep (OANA-KPL)--The Kampuchean delegation of Stung Treng Province led by its party committee secretary and chairman of the administrative power, Thongbai, recently ended its friendship visit to the Lao sister province of Champassak. The delegation during the visit exchanged views with the Lao provincial officials in order to develop the friendship relations, the special solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two sister provinces. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 27 Sep 82 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND--Vientiane, 24 Sep (KPL)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Laos to Finland, Palatthana Choulamani, on 17 September, presented credentials to Mauno Voivisto, president of the Republic of Finland. The Lao ambassador had a cordial discussion with the president of Finland in an atmosphere of warm friendship. [Text] [BK270815 Vientiane KPL in English 0952 GMT 24 Sep 82]

TU DELEGATION TO PRAGUE--Vientiane, 23 Sep (KPL)--A federation of the Lao trade unions' delegation headed by its president, Sanan Soutthichak, left here today for Prague to attend the Federation of the World Trade Unions Conference (29 to 30 September). [Text] [BK270815 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 23 Sep 82]

KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Vientiane, 25 Sep (OANA-KPL)--The Kampuchean delegation of Preah Vihear Province recently ended its friendship visit to the southern Lao Champassak Province. The delegation headed by Chook, member of the provincial party committee and the administrative committee, met Thong-in Thammakot, deputy-head of the Champassak Provincial Party Committee and Administrative committee, and exchanged views and experiences with Lao officials. The bilateral cooperation between the two sister provinces was largely discussed. [Text] [BK270815 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 25 Sep 82]

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Vientiane, 29 Sep (KPL)--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Belgium to Laos, Pierre Brancart, yesterday presented credentials to President Souphanouvong at the Presidential Palace. President Souphanouvong, congratulated the new ambassador for his nomination in Laos and wished him to successfully fulfill his mission in view to improve the relationship between Laos and Belgium. P. Brancart, in return, expressed his conviction that the Lao people under the leadership of the party and government are sure to reconstruct their nation. He also pledged to do his best for the interests of both peoples of Laos and Belgium. Accompanying the new ambassador to pay visit to the president was Deputy Foreign Minister Khoun Chandeng. [Text] [BK291328 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 29 Sep 82]

SIPHANDON GREETES BULGARIAN ARMY DAY--Vientiane, 24 Sep (KPL)--Lao Minister of National Defence General Khamtai Siphandon, recently sent a telegram to greet the 38th anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. In the message addressed to his Bulgarian counterpart Dobri Dzhurov, K. Siphandon said: "During the past 38 years, under the leadership of the heroic BCP, the Bulgarian People's Army and people have sacrificed themselves in their struggle against the fascist aggressors for the safeguarding of their nation and socialism. Doing so, the whole Bulgarian people have actively contributed to the consolidating of peace, national independence, democracy and the world socialism." The message highly appreciated the successes gained by the Bulgarian army and peoples under the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the party, new successes in building of the national socialism. K. Siphandon finally wished that the combatant solidarity between the two countries, armies be continually developed. [Text] [BK241150 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 24 Sep 82]

BRIDGES BUILT IN LAOS--In compliance with the treaty signed on 19 March 1977 between the two governments of Vietnam and Laos and with a protocol signed between the Ministries of Communications and Transportation of Vietnam and Laos, the 75th Bridge-Building Unit and the 572d, 674th and 675th units of our country's 64th Construction Detachment have helped Laos build 13 concrete bridges and more than 350 culverts of various types along Route 7, Route 6 and the Phou Lau-Muong Hiam Road. [Text] [BK191446 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 82, p 4]

LAO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Here is a combat report from Laos: On 7 and 9 September, guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers at (Khloem) and (Prael) positions killing 5 and wounding 15. A Vietnamese soldier was killed and another wounded when they stepped on guerrillas' mines. On 11 September, guerrillas attacked Vietnamese soldiers at (Prael) position killing 5 and wounding 9. In sum, the guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front killed or wounded 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. [Text] [BK160202 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Sep 82]

ROYAL JUDICIAL REFORMS COMMISSION FORMED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] His Majesty the King has constituted a Royal Judicial Reforms Commission headed by Sardar Ishwori Raj Mishra, the Chairman of the Judicial Committee, to study ways and means for enhancing impartiality, simplicity and accessibility of justice throughout the kingdom.

The five-man commission will submit a report of its findings, which will include suggestions on necessary reforms, to His Majesty, according to a notice published Friday by the Principal Press Secretariat of His Majesty the King.

RP member Radheshyam Kamaro, Surendra Bahadur Basnet and Kedarnath Upadhyaya, senior advocate, Attorney General's office, are members of the commission while Hari Prasad Sharma, Joint Secretary in the Law and Justice Ministry, is member-secretary.

The commission has been empowered to study the working procedure of the supreme court and the courts under it, the appellate court

for the prevention of abuse of Authority, Commission for the Prevention of Abuse of Authority, the Attorney General's office and offices under it, government offices having judicial authority, Special Police Department and the Police Office responsible for conducting government prosecution cases,

The commission can also study the judicial administration rules, regulations and their application. It will adopt its own working procedures and can seek cooperation from government offices in the course of its work.

The tenure of the commission will expire on Baisak 1, 2040 B.S. (RSS)

POLITICAL STABILITY QUESTIONED

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Political Stability"]

[Text]

Taking stock of the situation prevailing in the country today, we find very little reason to remain complacent. The situation is such that one cannot just say what might happen next. The political stability which the country is claimed to have achieved following the general election only shows that Prime Minister Thapa is keeping his fingers crossed. What one should understand in this context is that the apparent political stability without economic development can prove ultimately ephemeral. In fact it makes no sense to talk about political stability when the economy of the country is sinking with no sign of hope in the foreseeable future. The simmering discontent among the students who have championed the cause of the people who are virtually groaning under pressure of rising prices and non-availability of essential commodity like rice and oil can also be a pointer to coming events. The common man is so badly hit that he has lost the purchasing power. The few depots opened at some of the places of the town have not changed the market trend which is marked by the upward swing. The situation can be exploited by politicians any

time when the opportunity to do so comes their way. In the circumstances, it is useless to talk about the seeming political stability which can be as fragile as anything among people who are literally living below subsistence level. The foodgrains now being made available by donor countries cannot also solve the problem because wherefrom the people can get money to buy the grains? Even the peasantry of the country are out of their work because of the drought and they cannot be expected to have money to buy the grains, unless arrangement can be made to lend them interest free money. Moreover, they are not the only people who are suffering because there are others who have neither field to cultivate nor any work to do. Some kind of job opportunities will have to be generated for them if the government means to mitigate their sufferings.

CSO: 4200/14

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS AGREEMENT--New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Muldoon, has warned Australia that New Zealand will not agree to major changes in the closer economic relations draft agreement. But, Mr Muldoon said in Wellington that he was still hopeful a final agreement could be reached in time for legislation to pass through the New Zealand Parliament this year. This would enable the phasing in of the agreement from early next year. The prime minister said Australian industry was objecting to the length of the phase-out period for protection and also to incentives for New Zealand manufacturers. But, Mr Muldoon said that periods were necessary to permit New Zealand industry to adjust to the new economic relations across the Tasman. [Text] [BK210233 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 4200/10

PAKISTAN

HAQ TO VISIT CHINA, OTHER COUNTRIES

BK141631 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq today declared open the 3,950-foot-long Dadu-Moro bridge, which has been built at the cost of 302 million rupees.

Later, talking to newsmen upon his arrival in Karachi, the president said the government is fully aware of its sacred responsibility regarding the protection of life and honor of citizens, and it is determined to discharge this responsibility. He said the people should not be concerned about the present activities of antisocial elements and added that various incidents in Lahore and the murder of [Federal Advisory Council member] Zahurul Hassan Bhopali are part of a series of well-designed misdeeds of a defeated group. He said the people's cooperation is essential in eliminating all such activities.

The president said the administration is setting up local committees in which the people will fully participate. Under special instructions deputy commissioners are issuing licenses for arms to noble citizens in order to create a sense of security and stability.

Answering a question, the president said the local bodies elections will certainly be held next year. However, the president added, general elections will be held at an appropriate time.

The president said he would undertake visits to China and the DPRK beginning the 17th of next month followed by visits to Indonesia and Malaysia in November. The president said Pakistan has very close and friendly relations with China and both countries have been exchanging delegations at every level to further strengthen the existing cordial relations.

CSO: 4656/1

VIOLENCE SEEN POSING CHALLENGE TO ZIA'S RULE

BK231401 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 18 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Pakistan Portents"]

[Text] President Ziaul-Haq's response to the rising wave of violence and terrorism in Pakistan may not cool let alone end a dangerous new situation. At least two members of the Majlis-e-Shoora, the country's nominated parliament, have been murdered in recent days: One gunned down at high noon in his party office in the heart of Karachi, and the other fatally injured when a tractor deliberately ploughed into his car on a highway in Sind Province. These telling incidents follow a series of car bomb explosions and a rash of anti-Zia posters in various parts of the country.

The president has termed the killings acts of desperation on the part of the opposition. He could be right though it might be premature to club all his opponents, even the Bhutto family, under a single label. However, his immediate response is likely to prove counterproductive. He has ordered that firearms licences be issued to "law abiding" citizens for self-defence. This is a sure recipe for further violence and bloodshed. For, if the pro-regime elements are indeed armed, it could well mark the beginning of a civil war. In any case, what is happening already has the makings of a bloody backlash against the long suppression of political activity and dissent.

The 5 years General Zia has been in the saddle have witnessed several open expressions of popular protest against the military dispensation. With all political activity banned, non-political groups like students, teachers and lawyers have come to articulate the public mood. In fact, lawyers all over the country have launched a nationwide protest against the Qazi courts ordinance and other inroads into their and the judiciary's functioning, as also against other recent fiats further curbing the rights of government employees and the press. Such protests, whatever their intensity, are within the traditional parameters. Not so the latest incidents of violence and terrorism which represent the rise of a new kind of extremism that could alter the very fabric of Pakistan's political culture and leave behind an ugly legacy for future elected governments.

Far from keeping to his own repeatedly advanced timetable for the restoration of an elected civilian government, General Zia has progressively tightened the screws on political activity. The formation of the Majlis-e-Shoora has not been followed by the announcement of a firm schedule for elections. The president's own reputation for integrity and simplicity has been an asset and, despite mass arrests, curbs, taboos and even reports of torture in jails, he has not been a bloodthirsty regime. The economy is not doing too badly even if not too well. He has been seeking to reorder Pakistan's external relations and an accommodation with India, measures which probably enjoy considerable support. These should give him the strength to unfold a scheme for political advance which would culminate in the restoration of an elected government before too long.

CSO: 4200/1

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CRIME AND POLITICS LINKED--An opposition leader in Pakistan says that the crime rate is increasing in the country because of imposition of political restrictions. Mrs Nasim Wali Khan, wife of Abdul Wali Khan, a leftwing leader of the northwest frontier province, said that the number of crimes will decrease if the ban on political activity is lifted. [Text] [BK200713 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 20 Sep 82]

APP-PTI AGREEMENT APPROVED--The government has approved an agreement between the Associated Press of Pakistan and the Press Trust of India for exchange of news, photographs and features. [Text] [BK190149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Sep 82]

SCIENTISTS' DELEGATION VISITING CHINA--A three member delegation of the Pakistan Association of Scientists and Scientific Precision left Karachi on 18 September for Beijing on a 2-week tour of the People's Republic of China. The visit of the delegation to China aims at providing opportunity to its members to study promotion and popularization of science among the masses. The visit has been organized by the Ministry of Science and Technology in pursuance of the 4th scientific and technological protocol with China. [Text] [BK190149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Sep 82]

THAI MILITARY DELEGATION--An 11-member Royal Thai Armed Forces delegation arrived in Islamabad on 17 September on a week-long visit to Pakistan. [Text] [BK190149 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 17 Sep 82]

FOOD GRANT TO NEPAL--The government of Pakistan, in view of the present food problem in Nepal, has agreed to make available to Nepal as grant 5,000 quintals of rice and 1,000 quintals of wheat to be delivered at the Pakistan-India border at Wagah. A press release of the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies says his majesty's government of Nepal appreciates the cooperative gesture shown by the friendly country, Pakistan. [Text] [BK191518 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 19 Sep 82]

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SHULTZ--Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, in his meeting with the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington last evening, discussed regional issues, bilateral relations and the international situation including Afghanistan and the Middle East. He conveyed to his U.S.

counterpart feelings of indignation and anguish in Pakistan over the Beirut massacre and in this connection referred to the strong condemnation of the massacre by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the nationwide strike in Pakistan yesterday in sympathy with those killed and special prayers offered for them on Friday. Shultz is understood to have told the foreign minister about the U.S. efforts in constituting the multinational force to protect the civilians in Beirut and President Reagan's warning to Israel to pull out of the Lebanese capital. Later, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said he was impressed by the constructive attitude of Shultz. On regional issues, he briefed the U.S. secretary of state about Pakistan's attempt for normalization of relations with India and the situation in Afghanistan. The two foreign ministers also reviewed bilateral relations, steadily improving since President Reagan took office in January last year. [Text] [BK231159 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Sep 82]

COUNCIL SESSION SCHEDULED--The president has summoned the next session of the Advisory Council to be held in Islamabad on 9 October. [Text] [BK221612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82]

HAQ TO VISIT SINGAPORE--President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will go to Singapore on 10 November on a 3-day visit to that country at the invitation of Singapore President C.V. Devan Nair. He will hold talks with the Singapore president and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on matters of mutual interest, existing international problems as well as on ways to increase bilateral cooperation. [Text] [BK221616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Sep 82]

YAQUB KHAN COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH PYM--Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said he had useful talks with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in London on Afghanistan, the Middle East and other matters. He was talking to Pakistani newsmen in London before his departure for New York to lead the Pakistan delegation at the UN General Assembly session. He said he would be having further talks on Afghanistan at the United Nations with the secretary general's special envoy, Cordovez. These talks will be a continuation of the indirect talks on Afghanistan held in Geneva last June. He reiterated that Pakistan's position on Afghanistan remains unchanged and whatever solution was devised for the Afghan problem, it will be based on the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the Islamic foreign ministers conference. He said Cordovez would also be visiting Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran in next November for continuation of the talks on Afghanistan. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said he also looked forward to meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko during his visit to the United Nations. The Pakistan foreign minister emphatically stated that Pakistan had no plan whatsoever to produce nuclear weapons and that Pakistan's nuclear program was only for peaceful purposes. [Text] [BK190737 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Sep 82]

GUNMAN IDENTIFIED AS AL-ZULFIQAR MEMBER--Police sources today told Associated Press of Pakistan that the man killed in a shooting outside the office of the late Zahurul Hassan Bhopali has been identified. He was (Ilyas Siddiqui), an accredited member of the terrorist organization, al-Zulfiqar. This man was sent to Damascus along with 53 other persons whose freedom was demanded by the hijacker of the Pia plane in March 1981. [Text] [BK181604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Sep 82]

EDITORIAL ON U.S. INVESTMENT IN COUNTRY

HK271652 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Attracting Investments"]

[Text] One of the ways to tell the success of the president's visit is the amount of new U.S. investments it will generate in the near future. For the visit gave an opportunity for reaffirming friendship and alliance, proving Philippine stability, and citing investment possibilities here.

The president took advantage of his visit to invite U.S. investors and to pledge fair treatment.

Given the facts about this country established during the visit as well as all others directly available here, there is no reason investments in certain industries will unduly be withheld.

There are many cases to prove that U.S. investments located in less hospitable climes with the consequence that they have been either confiscated outright or rendered unprofitable by a turn of the political wheel.

Still the basic needs of investors must be fulfilled by the Philippines. For example, communication facilities must be considerably improved. Not many might want to set up plants in this country if telecommunications are inadequate.

There must likewise be an adequate supply of energy in the place where plants are to be set up.

Such basic needs should be met.

The time for debating the desirability of foreign investments in principle is long past. The immediate concern is to find employment for the growing addition to the work force.

CSO: 4200/10

CPP LEADERS IN SOUTH STRUGGLE FOR POWER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] MALAGUTAY, Zamboanga City, Sept. 26--President Marcos was today informed by military authorities that an intense power struggle has rocked the Communist Party of the Philippines with the killing last Monday of Edgar Jopson, erstwhile CPP chairman in Mindanao.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, cut short his address at the 6th anniversary celebration here of the AFP southern support command when the regional command received an overseas call from the President.

The President was verifying the status of certain military officers abroad.

GEN. VER took the opportunity to convey to the President latest information monitored by the intelligence community on the effects of Jopson's killing to the movement.

Jopson, who was sent to link the student and labor sectors in sowing unrest in the country this month, was killed in a shootout with government troopers in his hideout in Davao City.

Ver told the President that the object of the new power play in the movement is the post left vacant by Jopson.

MAIN protagonists are Benjamin de Vera, a CPP leader, who counts on the support of Mindanao CPP members, and Rolly Kintanar, the No. 2 CPP leader in the region who is backed by rebel ranks in the Visayas. Kintanar has a P150,000 price on his head.

De Vera used to be the CPP chairman in Mindanao when he was captured. He has escaped and is among top CPP leaders being hunted.

Ver also informed the President that CPP leaders who had converted in Mindanao to plan sabotage operations have apparently gone back to their respective lairs in the Visayas and the Bicol region after the raid of the Davao assembly point.

VER declassified more documents seized in the raid showing that the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army, were bracing for a massive anti-government propaganda and recruitment offensive.

He also revealed intelligence reports that they have identified the sources of incendiary bombs planted in some big hotels in Metro Manila. The devices had been found and defused by bomb disposal experts.

One of the suppliers, Ver said, was a Filipino holding office at a building housing a Philippine consulate in California.

VER said the intelligence community has also more information on other links of plotters to sow disorder.

Ver said that the government is still in full control of peace and order based on reports of regional military commands.

CSO: 4200/14

REBEL ALLIANCE IN SOUTH BARED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Article by Nelly Sindayen]

[Text]

Maj. Gen. Delfin Castro, chief of the Southern command (Southcom) in Mindanao, revealed yesterday that the military arms of the three major rebel groups have formally organized an alliance.

Speaking before the United Nations Walkers Club, Castro said "definitely, there's an alliance" among the Moro National Liberation Front's (MNLF) Bangsa Moro Army, the Communist Party of the Philippines' New People's Army (NPA), and the Partidong Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas' Sandigan Army.

The existence of the BMA-NPA-Sandigan alliance is revealed in documents seized from both the MNLF and the CPP, the Southcom chief told his audience.

Castro stressed that as a result of this new alliance, "you don't hear of any fighting between the MNLF and the CPP and the Sandigan in Mindanao."

The alliance, he said, is possibly headed by a "common leader" whose identity he did not dis-

close.

Castro also affirmed a common military and government belief that MNLF chairman Nur Misuari is a Communist and has always been one since the 60's.

Castro refused to comment when asked if the

Libyan government is giving Muslim rebels any aid. The only kind of support Libya gives the Muslims, he said, is development support through the hospital in Marawi city, Castro said.

He added that Libyan Ambassador Moustafa Dreiza has pledged to establish manpower skills training centers for Muslims as well as Christians in Mindanao.

Castro said the MNLF is now divided into three factions: the Misuari faction, the Hashim Salamat faction, and the Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization faction of former Congressman Rashid Lucman.

Despite the continued suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus

in Mindanao's Regions 9 and 12, he said, the military authorities hardly take advantage of the situation. He added that the continued suspension of the privilege has been recommended by the Muslim leaders.

Brig. Gen. Pedrito C. de Guzman, commander of Constabulary Region XI based in Davao city, alerted his men yesterday against possible attacks by communist rebels to avenge the loss of their top leader.

De Guzman informed Gen. Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, that they have received intelligence reports that the New People's Army was planning reprisal actions following the death of Edgar Jopson, 35, No. 1 Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) leader in

Mindanao.

The NPA offensives would be carried out this month or the first few days of next month in line with the CPP/NPA's "Operations

Skylark" or "September movement" to stage strikes, bombings, and assassinations nationwide.

Jopson was slain in a shootout with lawmen in his Skylark subdivision hideout in Catalunan Grande, Davao city, last Sept. 20, hours before the NPA's were to launch attacks on several targets coinciding with the anniversary of the imposition of martial law.

De Guzman informed Ver that he has also ordered an intensified hunt for Rolly Kintanar, No. 2 CPP/NPA man in the area who is likely to succeed Jopson. Kintanar has a P150,000 price over his head.

CSO: 4200/14

DRIVE AGAINST ANTIGOVERNMENT ELEMENTS STEPPED UP

HK250418 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Report by Abe Licayan]

[Text] The PC (Philippine Constabulary) has stepped up its civic-action drive in central Visayas, particularly in the remote Baranggay to thwart the activities of anti-government elements.

Brig Gen Alfredo S. Olano, Region 9 PC commander, said these elements, all believed to be members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, conduct teach-ins among the people and incite them by blowing up the failures of the government. After winning their sentiments, the subversives then start recruiting Baranggay residents into the New People's Army, the military man of the Communist Party.

Olano also has ordered an all-out war against armed groups terrorizing the people in the mountain areas in central Visayas, including Cebu, and against holdup gangs operating in the city.

In Negros Occidental, PC soldiers and policemen captured last week six suspected dissidents in Baranggay Ilaya, Calatrava Town. Only three suspects were identified as Aniceto Villamor, Wilfredo Villamor and Rogelio Carmelotes.

Confiscated from the suspects were a .30 caliber Springfield rifle, three .38 caliber revolvers, a 12 gauge shotgun and assorted ammunition, including some M-14 and M-16 armalite rifles.

Villamor admitted he was the "Commander Chito" operating in Baranggay Ilaya, Cruz, Paghumayan Macasilaw and Pantaw of Calatrava.

Another suspected rebel, identified as Juanito Caramihan was captured in Sitio Mailig, Baranggay Winaswasan. Confiscated from him was a .38 revolver.

A composite team also captured Diosinio Caballes who admitted participation in the 5 August ambush at Baranggay Agpangi which resulted in the slaying of six Calatrava policemen and four civilians.

CSO: 4200/10

NO PROBLEMS IN ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

HK231430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "On an Alliance"]

[Text] Before he set off for the state visit and on arrival in the United States, the president told the press he would not bother President Reagan, who already had had to contend with many problems. The message deserves discussion to be appreciated.

First, it should be noted that U.S. foreign policy is weighted down by the domestic problems of many countries, including allies. Those problems affect U.S. interests, and therefore the U.S. Government feels it must do something.

The United States has problems not only with individual countries but also with regional developments. One good example is the Middle East. If the United States has long conceded that it is no longer the world's policeman, it must in certain cases act like a policeman or a fireman. In that role the United States has had to contend with political and economic problems. The foreign policy and the manner it is carried out are so important that sometimes they decide the fate of an American administration.

What is often times forgotten is the Philippines does not give problems to the U.S. administration. Whatever problems it has do not compel the United States to act either as a policeman or a fireman. Those agreements signed in Washington are the usual stuff of a normal bilateral relationship. They are mutually beneficial. Because there are no attempts at imposition either way the direct material benefits are cause neither for excessive jubilation nor disappointment. Alliances flourish best when there are no serious outstanding problems, for in that case no party is called upon to do something extraordinary for the sake of the other.

The U.S. Government would have much less problems if all its allies were like the Philippines.

CSO: 4200/10

FEWER LABOR STRIKES IN 1982 NOTED

HK010231 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 15

[Text] Labor Deputy Minister Carmelo C. Noriel clarified yesterday reports attributing the decline in the number of strikes in the first semester of 1982 mainly to Batas Pambansa [BP] 130 and BP 227. These laws allegedly rendered labor unions ineffective in winning higher wages.

Noriel said that while the reported incidence of strikes is lower than in 1981, some strikes this year cover more workers and tended to be of longer duration even after the passage of BP 130 on 17 August 1981, which guarantees the valid exercise of the rights to strike and to lockout.

He recalled that in the first semester of 1981, Presidential Decree 823 was still in effect although the need to replace it with a new law was recognized with the lifting of martial law last January.

He said the first half of 1982 was already governed by BP 130 but the rate of strikes could not have been appreciably affected by BP 227 which was signed into law only last June.

Winning higher wages and securing improved benefits for the workers cannot be accurately measured in proportion to the number of strikes declared, Noriel stressed, adding that a strike is not an end by itself, only a means of last resort.

He noted that 624 new collective bargaining contracts have so far been executed and filed with the MOLE [Ministry of Labor and Employment] this year, reflecting improved workers' benefits even under adverse economic conditions and more safeguards in the strike law.

Most of the CBAS [expansion unknown] were principally the product of collective bargaining or the efforts of trade unions and employers themselves through negotiations and without the need for direct action, Noriel said. Other CBAS were concluded with the assistance of conciliators and arbitrators of the ministry, he added.

He said the two laws have succeeded in minimizing, if not eliminating, spontaneous strikes precipitated by a minority within a union or even by external pressures, thus helping bring about greater stability and industrial peace.

Other factors behind the decline in strikes, Noriel said, is the fact that many collective agreements are negotiated and concluded in the early part of the year so that fewer negotiations take place at the later part of the year.

He said recession has made workers more careful not to lose their jobs in mass lay offs due to business failure.

CSO: 4200/10

PAPER SEES VIETNAMESE THREAT AS REAL

HK010204 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Vietnamese Threat Is Real"]

[Text] President Marcos' candid admission before the editorial board of the LOS ANGELES TIMES that Soviet-backed Vietnam is the most serious threat to Asian security today should not be taken lightly.

The president, in fact, was telling the U.S. Government and the American public that greater interest and effort should be exerted by the United States to contain what could be a gradual but accelerated phase in subversive infiltration of areas in Southeast Asia which have always been aligned with the West in life-style and government systems.

Matters have been aggravated recently by an exchange of divergent views between the member-states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to which the Philippines belongs and Vietnam over ASEAN's insistence that Vietnam withdraw its army from Kampuchea and allow its people to select their own government.

It was obvious that the president wanted to stress the point further when he said that neither China, the Soviet Union or Japan were the biggest security threat to Asia but "Vietnam backed by Russia."

For one, Vietnam has the largest standing army in this side of the world. The quick withdrawal of America from South Vietnam in the early 1970's resulted in the stock-piling of millions of dollars worth of military hardware which the conquering Vietnamese troops made good use of. Added to this has been the steady influx of Soviet arms and experts to help speed up the recovery of the country.

No one knows for sure these days how strongly entrenched the Soviets are in Vietnam. Certainly, however, Cam Ranh and Da Nang, American bases fully equipped and prepared for armed conflict, are being utilized by the Vietnamese and their Soviet allies. These two bases present an outright threat to shipping in the South China Sea, especially shipping en route to Japan, another Western ally.

The threat to the Philippines is direct. Vietnam lies immediately to the west of this country and only the South China Sea separates the two countries. At least twice this year, the Philippine Government protested reported intrusions by Soviet planes into Philippine air space. Where the jet patrols came from may never be known but it is certain their landing point would be somewhere in Vietnam.

Perhaps only the belligerent stance of China to the north of Vietnam has kept the Vietnamese military from steam-rolling into Thailand and Malaysia in a move to bring within the communist orbit the rich Southeast Asian nations. If and when this happens, the West stands to lose a vital source of natural resources. This would, in turn, seriously affect its industrial output.

Mr. Marcos said the threat was real and imminent. He noted earlier that increased incidence of subversive activities not only in the Philippines but also in other ASEAN member states was an indication of the program being set into motion by the international communist movement.

Soviet-backed Vietnam is the sword-wielding arm that can inflict a mortal wound on Southeast Asia unless, of course, America realizes the peril before it is too late and moves toward off the oncoming blade of the sword.

CSO: 4200/10

BRIEFS

SURRENDER OF LUZON DISSIDENTS EXPECTED--Military authorities in northern Luzon expect more dissidents to surrender shortly. This is due to the reported demoralization in the ranks of the New People's Army [NPA]. The military learned of the demoralization from some dissidents who surrendered to the authorities recently. The same dissidents provided the military with enough information for the capture of notorious NPA commanders. [Text] [HK170029 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Sep 82]

TOBACCO PRODUCTION--Virginia flue-cured tobacco production soared from 37,962,089.85 kilos valued at P332,572,458.00 in 1981 to 47,421,069.40 kilos amounting to P493,155,785.67 this year, an increase of over 9 million kilos valued at P160,583,327.67. The percentage of exportable-grade Virginia leaf registered a 4.83 percent hike as production of grades A, B, and C climbed from 59.91 percent last year to 64.74 percent in 1982. Justice Federico B. Moreno, PVTA [Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration] chairman, said 38,583 Virginia tobacco farmers and their families in the provinces of La Union, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and Abra received P496,155,785.67 this year. The unusually high rate of increase in the production of Virginia leaf this year can be attributed to the fact that farmers who planted cotton in 1981 returned to tobacco this year, he said. Moreno also reported that burley tobacco production in Pangasinan, Occidental Mindoro, and Tarlac recorded an increase of 16,251.50 kilos or P7,954,027.10. Total production rose from 12,767,251.00 kilos valued at P72,922,767.85 last year to 12,783,772.50 kilos worth P80,876,794.95 in 1982, Moreno added. [Text] [HK200606 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 Sep 82 p 5]

EIGHT KILLED IN DAVAO DEL NORTE--Manila, 28 Sep (AFP)--The Communist New People's Army (NPA) yesterday killed seven troopers and one civilian in an ambush in Concepcion Town, Davao Del Norte Province in southern Philippines, military authorities said. The authorities said the heavily armed NPA guerrillas immobilized their army truck with an M-29 grenade before peppering its occupants with bullets 590 miles (944 kms) southeast of Manila. The fatalities were members of the crack Delta Company of the Philippine Army's 37th infantry battalion. They were on their way to establish a detachment in nearby Asuncion Town when the NPA team of about 60 guerrillas attacked, the military said. The civilian fatality was a truck helper. Four others aboard the truck were wounded, including a Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) team leader, the military added. The NPA ambushers carted away eight armalite rifles and thousands of rounds of ammunition from the dead soldiers. [Text] [OW281241 Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 28 Sep 82]

SIX KILLED IN ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR--Zamboanga City, Southern Philippines, 28 Sep (AFP)--Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas killed six people including four soldiers when they attacked a detachment in remote Siay Town in Zamboanga Del Sur Province north of here, military sources said today. The attack seemed aimed at capturing firearms, according to the sources. Rifles, ammunition and other combat equipment were taken from the dead soldiers, whose outnumbered companions were driven off by the 50-strong band, sources said. The civilian victims were at the detachment when the 30-minute gun-battle occurred. Meanwhile, in Kabasalan Town also in Zamboanga Del Sur, a nurse was kidnapped by Moslem rebels apparently to attend to their sick and wounded, the same sources said. The rebels, belonging to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), had been fighting a secessionist war since 1972. [Text] [OW281243 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 28 Sep 82]

AUSTRALIAN PRIEST ARRESTED--An Australian Roman Catholic priest accused by Philippine military authorities of having explosives and antigovernment documents at his home said today he was a victim of a frameup intended to undermine the work of the Church. Father Brian Gore, originally from Perth, was arrested late last week in his parish near Kabankaln in the central Philippines. He and four Filipinos were questioned for 5 hours about the alleged discovery of the fragmentation grenade, five rounds of ammunition and, what was termed, subversive documents. Military authorities said they were preparing charges of subversion and illegal possession of explosives against Father Gore who was attached to the Columban Order. But he was allowed to return to his parish where he has worked for the past 10 years. [Text] [BK290914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 82]

MARCOS TOLD OF COMMUNIST LEADER'S DEATH--In Zamboanga City, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen Fabian Ver has informed President Marcos that the killing of Communist leader Edgar Jopson has resulted in a power struggle among the communist leaders in Mindanao. Involved in the power struggle are Romulo Kintanar, the No 2 man in the Communist hierarchy in the South and Benjamin de Vera, the former top man. De Vera reportedly wanted to regain power after his escape from government custody. President Marcos made an overseas telephone call to General Ver when the AFP chief of staff was in Zamboanga City yesterday for the sixth anniversary of the Seventh Philippine Logistics Base in (Malagutay). On that occasion, Region 11 Commander Brig Gen Pedrito de Guzman also briefed General Ver on the peace and order situation in Mindanao. [Text] [HK270536 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 26 Sep 82]

SUSPECTED NPA PRIEST CAPTURED--Manila, 24 Sep (AFP)--The Philippine military has captured one of eight Catholic priests originally assigned to Samar Province who have reportedly joined the Communist New People's Army (NPA), military sources said today. The priest, identified as Father Orlando Tizon, alias Father Land Otisan, former parish priest of Calbayog City in Samar, central Philippines, was captured when army troops killed ranking Communist Party leader Edgar Jopson on Tuesday. Mr Jopson, 35, said to be the Communist Party chairman of Mindanao (southern Philippines), was killed in a shootout in Davao City 590 miles (944 kms) south of Manila when the military discovered his hiding place. Military authorities said Fr Tizon joined the communist underground

after a quarrel with a bishop from Samar, whose northern region is a stronghold of the NPA. Seven other priests were said to have followed his example. The Catholic hierarchy in the Philippines has repeatedly expressed concern over the growing number of young radical priests who either sympathize with or join the NPA. [Text] [OW241053 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 24 Sep 82]

CSO: 4200/10

SINO-LANKA CASH TRADE DEAL SIGNED

Colombo SUN in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Minoli de Soysa]

[Text]

Sri Lanka and China yesterday concluded for the first time a cash trade agreement to replace the traditional barter trade that has been operating between the two countries.

"The new agreement, which will provide most-favoured nation treatment for both countries, shows that Sri Lanka and China are able to continue trading despite changing world and domestic circumstances", Trade and Shipping Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said after signing the agreement yesterday.

Signing for China was First Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign and Economic Relations and Trade, Zheng Tuobin who headed a top-level eight-member delegation to Colombo to negotiate the agreement.

The agreement will come into operation on January 1, 1983 and will enable both countries to purchase from each other 1,600 million rupees worth of goods next year.

Trade agreements between China and Sri Lanka have been negotiated every five years since 1952. The sixth one, negotiated in 1977 provided for a barter exchange of rubber and rice. Since Sri Lanka no longer requires large quantities of rice, the agreement has been changed to one of cash trade. "If the Maha and Yala seasons were successful, the country would not need to import rice in 1983", Mr. Athulathmudali said.

Mr Tuobin said his country would continue to be a purchaser of Sri Lanka rubber. China will also purchase several other commodities, he said, according to needs and market conditions.

China will buy rubber, coconut, tea, oils, coffee, manufactured rubber, graphite, ilmenite and other products while Sri Lanka will purchase rice, foodstuff, textiles, chemicals, bicycles, machinery, steel, cement and other products from China.

The agreement also provides for the establishment of a joint trade committee to regularly review the implementation of the agreement and to promote and develop trade between the two countries. It will be automatically extended every five years unless notice of termination is given by either country.

CSO: 4200/13

POSSIBLE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER

Colombo SUN in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Jennifer Henricus]

[Text]

Sri Lankans who will go to the polls on October 20 for the Presidential elections may be called upon to vote once again at a parliamentary general elections in November.

A snap parliamentary poll, political observers believe, is a strong likelihood in November. Two senior Cabinet Ministers already heightened speculation in this regard.

State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis last week told a meeting of the Organising Committee of the PATA 1984 conference in Colombo that Sri Lanka would have a general election some time in November.

Yesterday Finance and Planning Minister Ronnie de Mel also gave an indication of parliamentary polls in November when he said that a vote on account to cover expenditure for the first quarter of next year would be presented in November instead of Government's sixth budget which was scheduled for November 10.

However, according to authoritative government sources, the dissolution of Parliament will hinge on the outcome of the Presidential elections.

Mr. de Mel told 'SUN' that it was not feasible to present the budget in November because with the dissolution of Parliament for the general elections it would not be possible to debate the Appropriations Bill for 1983 to a finish.

The budget for the financial year 1982 will be presented in January instead, 'SUN' learns. This budget, political observers say, will be the first of the new government that will be formed after the general elections.

The Vote on Account covers only three months. In moving such a vote for expenditure for this period, the President need not disclose to Parliament his intention. Instead he can authorise the issue of funds from the Consolidated Fund to cover expenditure for this period.

CSO: 4200/13

HECTOR FEARS FOR HIS FUTURE

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Richard de Silva]

[Text]

"I wrote my Last Will before I came forward for the Presidential Election as the SLFP candidate because I know that if I lose, I will be either sent to jail or sent 6 feet underground", said Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe at a rally at Wariapola.

He said that he would bring back the 1972 Constitution with certain amendments so that the sovereignty of the people would be safe-guarded and the supremacy of Parliament maintained.

He said that he didn't want to become President for the sake of the glamour of office, but to save the country from it being a pawn of the foreign powers.

It was the people's duty to safeguard the independence of the country. IN order to do that, the people will have to defeat Mr.J.R.Jayewardene at the Presidential election.

Yesterday, Mr.Kobbekaduwe addressed a series of meetings starting from Mannakulam to Wariapola, to Nattandenya, Pannala and Dambadeniya.

A common feature at these meetings was that a large number of Buddhist Priests attended these meetings.

At Anamaduwa where a meeting was scheduled to be held was cancelled owing to police refusal to hold that meeting on the ground aa a UNP meeting was being held at the adjoining premises but no such UNP meeting was held.

HECTOR WILL DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT IF ELECTED

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 82 p 11

[Text]

Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa SLFP nominee for the presidential election told a public meeting held at the Panadura Kataragama Kovil premises on Saturday that he would give back Mrs Srimavo Bandaranaike her civic rights, restore the rice ration and subsidise the cost of essential goods. He would also dissolve the present parliament to elect a set of new MPs.

Mr Kobbekaduwa was garlanded by Mr. W. D. L. Appuhamy Panadura SLFP chief organiser on his arrival at the Kovil premises.

Mr. Kobbekaduwa said he was the common candidate as all the leftist parties except the LSSP had promised to support him at the forthcoming presidential election.

Mr Kobbekaduwa add

ed he would take back the strikers with full back pay.

Mr Anil Moonesinghe the leader of the breakaway LSSP group said it was the late Dr. N. M. Perera who had safeguarded the rights of the working class. The present leadership of the LSSP would not serve the working class. The duty of the working class of the country was to support the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

Panadura SLFP Chief Organiser W D. L. Appuhamy stated that the poor masses have come forward to support the SLFP as they had undergone severe hardships during the last five years.

Mr. D. M. Jayaratne a former deputy minister Mr Tudor Dayaratne Bandaragama SLFP and several others spoke.

CSO: 4200/13

JVP WOULD RETIRE OVER 50'S

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by L. B. Wijayasiri]

[Text]

It is as sure as the sun and moon shine that I will be elected President on October 20, and as soon as I am elected, I will retire all those over fifty years of age, declared the JVP candidate at the Presidential election, Mr. Rohana Wijeweera, at a rally at George E. de Silva Park, Kandy.

Mr. Wijeweera said that within 24 hours of his assuming office as President, he will issue directions to nationalise all the private lands, factories, business enterprises. He would also pay compensation and back wages up to the cent to all those who had lost their jobs from 1947 to 1982 and all of them would be reinstated.

Mr. Wijeweera said the time had come for people like President Jayewardene, Dr. Colvin R. de Silva and Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe, who were in their seventies and Sixties to be retired.

Young people like him should be elected to the office of President. As soon as he was elected, all those who had passed 50 years of age would be sent on retirement and replaced by young people. He would usher in a new era.

For the past half a century, the people of this country had been misled and fooled by the UNP.

LSSP, SLFP and CP. Power had changed hands from the UNP to the SLFP and back to the UNP again. That cycle should now end. The masses had suffered enough under both the UNP and SLFP. In 1977, Mr. Jayewardene came into power on false promises. After he assumed office, the rice ration was removed and the prices of all essentials were increased by several fold.

Now the SLFP was trying to make capital out of the situation and trying to get the people to jump from the frying pan into the fire.

CSO: 4200/13

SEVERE DROUGHT IN PUTTALAM DISTRICT

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 22 Sep 82 p 13

[Text]

The entire Puttalam District is in the grip of a severe drought. There has not been a drop of rain for the last six months. Farmers are faced with this a problem in cultivating their paddy fields and highland crops.

From the 1980-81 Maha season the cultivation of paddy had dropped to a great extent. Farmers are kept going by the relief given by the government and also by the grant of subsidies.

Some farmers are however not getting these subsidies. Those who possess hand tractors are left out of the scheme as they are expected to earn an income by ploughing others' fields. Some of these tractor-owner farmers now intend disposing of their tractors and lands in a bid to survive by other means.

The Puttalam-Tabbowa area has over 3000 acres of paddy land which are irrigated by the Tabbowa tank. This has now gone bone dry and the farmers are in a quandary as to how they are going to cultivate for the coming Maha season.

Farmers say that they cannot anticipate rain even in the next

two months. Heavy winds during the day and cold weather at night are however experienced. Tabbowa farmers are finding it difficult to obtain water for drinking and bathing purposes as the Mee Oya and Nari Oya which supply them with water are also drying up.

At the requests of the MPs of the district, the government is supplying drinking water through bowzers in some areas.

Some farmer told me that if a permanent water scheme through Mee Oya could be constructed the Tabbowa tank could be easily filled with water for cultivation during both seasons.

For a season farmers in the Tabbowa area produce over four lakhs of bushels of paddy if there is sufficient water in the tank. As there was no rain for the last three seasons,

two seasons were cultivated on the Bethmay basis giving a farmer only one acre to cultivate the produce of which is hardly sufficient to earn an income other than for his own sustenance.

Farmers stressed that unless a permanent water supply scheme is provided there is no alternative but to give up their lands and seek greener pastures elsewhere.

If the government constructs a chain of windmills in the Tabbowa area, at least a part of the farming could be done, they said. The windmills could be operated successfully as the velocity of the wind in that area is very high.

Farmers thanked the Government for the relief measures granted to them and hoped that these measures would be given to all farmers irrespective of whether they owned tractors or not.

SHARP DROP IN TEA CROP REPORTED

Colombo DAILY NEWS in English 23 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

Sri Lanka's 1982 tea production losses have continued into August when a crop loss of 2.9 million kilos has been recorded bringing the production shortfall during the January — August period upto a depressing 17.1 million kilos.

Most of this year's crop loss is attributed to a drought-hit first quarter when production took a bad beating.

The Colombo tea trade said that there is a global shortfall in tea production this year with most major producers, including India, suffering substantial crop losses.

Eastern Brokers, the Colombo tea brokers, has reported the global crop loss on available figures (which do not include China's production) to be 40.3 million kilos.

Although Sri Lanka's August production is available, most countries, including India which is the world's biggest tea producer, has published production

figures only upto July.

Against the cheerless picture on the production front, prices have been attractive with the 1982 gross sale average at the Colombo tea sale [words indistinct] 22.15 per kilo upto now against last year's RS. 18.46.

This has ensured that estates are getting prices ahead of their cost of production, a cause for great satisfaction in the context of last year's results.

Iraq has been the major buyer who had helped keep tea prices buoyant in Colombo, traders said.

Discussing production losses elsewhere, a trader said that South India had lost 5.1 million kilos upto July while North India's

crop loss for the same period was 10.2 million kilos.

Meanwhile reports said that China is increasing its tea shipments to London. According to figures compiled by the International Trade Centre (ITC), a Geneva-based UN agency, China's tea exports to London during the first five months of this year was 4,938 m.t. against 1,105 m.t. during the corresponding period the previous year.

Production in China has been rated at about 170 million kilos of which 72 million kilos were exported mainly to the USA, Australia, the UK and the continent during the first seven months of the year.

SRI LANKA

TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT KOBBEKADUWA

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Prasad Gunewardene]

[Text]

Eight major trade unions have pledged their support to the SLFP Presidential candidate Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwa in the forthcoming Presidential election.

These trade unions are the Ceylon Federation of Trade Unions, Public Services Trade Union Federation, Lanka Kamkaru Samithi Mandalaya, Samastha Lanka Lipikaru Sangamaya, Local Government Lipikaru Sangamaya, Democratic Workers' Congress, Sri Lanka Independent Trade Union Federation and the Sri Lanka Government Trade Union Federation.

Mr. L. W. Panditha, General Secretary of the CFTU told "The Island" that a joint Conference of these trade unions will be called in the near future to decide on an island wide campaign to defeat the UNP candidate Mr. J. R. Jayewardene.

He said that the trade union movement had suffered under the present government and every possible effort would be made to defeat President Jayewardene at the Presidential election.

CSO: 4200/13

SRI LANKA

BRIEFS

PRC-AIDED PROJECT--The 400 million rupee Gin Ganga flood protection scheme was commissioned by President Jayewardene on 20 September at a ceremony in Galle in the presence of a Chinese delegation led by vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade Zheng Tuobin. The project, undertaken with the assistance from China, provides flood protection to 12,000 acres of paddy land and about 20,000 people on either side of the river. [BK240653 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 21 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4200/11

COMMENTATOR SAYS KAMPUCHEA POLICY MAY BACKFIRE

BK240315 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] The strategy of attrition adopted by Thailand and ASEAN to bring about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and Laos may backfire, foreign policy commentator Dr Thira Nutpiam has warned.

Dr Thira, a lecturer at Sinlapakon University, made the comment in a paper sponsored by the Social Science Association of Thailand, which will be presented tonight during a function at Chulalongkom University.

The paper says that Thailand, ASEAN, the United States and China have adopted a policy which was based on the assumption that Hanoi's intervention in Kampuchea and Laos would jeopardise Vietnam's economy and force it to withdraw its occupying armies from the two countries.

Dr Thira said that the success of such a policy depended on ASEAN's ability to maintain its unity and apply pressure on Hanoi through diplomatic and economic isolation and also on Vietnam's ability to bear economic and military pressure from others.

But he said that the policy seemed to contradict Thailand's interests. This was because the strategy of attrition tended to push Vietnam further into the Soviet camp, which was basically against Thailand's objective of a Vietnam free of external influence.

The conflict in Kampuchea affected Thailand by creating tension along the border and adding to the refugee problem. Prolonging the conflict at a time when Thailand's economic and political situation was deteriorating would unavoidably harm Thailand's national interest, Dr Thira wrote.

The strategy drawn up by Thai leaders was understandable, given Thailand's position as a frontline state. But Dr Thira asked how long Thailand could maintain this strategy, given that the pressures on Vietnam might backfire.

Dr Thira said the success of the strategy would depend on the capability of the Democratic Kampuchean forces, ASEAN unity and the threat of a Chinese lesson--all of which would deter Vietnamese aggression.

He said that while these conditions could not be assured, Thailand's policy towards Vietnam was perhaps the most favourable.

Dr Thira also suggested in the paper that U.S. attitude in the Southeast Asian region may also be a factor endangering the Indochinese situation. U.S. opposition to Hanoi and its tilt towards Beijing has made the situation in the region difficult. The United States has overestimated the importance of the Chinese role and underestimated Chinese potential to pose a threat to stability and security in Asia, he said.

He said the alternative may be a change in the U.S. attitude towards the Vietnam in order to reduce its reliance on Moscow and bring it to the negotiating table with ASEAN.

CSO: 4200/24

JAPAN AID TO CGDK 'POLITICALLY ORIENTED'

BK270205 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Tokyo--Japan has channelled footstuffs and medicines to the two non-communist factions in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Khmer Rouge were specifically singled out as nonrecipients of this new flow of Japanese aid, senior Japanese officials at the Foreign Ministry here told the nation.

"After all, the Chinese have been helping the Khmer Rouge anyway. So, that's a kind of division of labour between China and Japan," said the officials earlier this week.

Despite the "humanitarian" nature of the Japanese assistance to the Khmer Resistance Coalition, the officials admitted that political considerations were very much part of the decision-making process.

Japanese officials said their government has, since the formation of the Kampuchean Coalition government, channelled more humanitarian assistance to the Son Sann's and Sihanouk's groups in response to ASEAN's call to strengthen the two non-communist factions of the tripartite coalition government, the third party being the Khmer Rouge.

Diplomatic observers described the Japanese new assistance pattern as "more selective and more politically-oriented."

As of 1 September, the Japanese Government has signed a contract with the World Food Programme worth 1.8 billion yen for 30,000 tons of Thai rice to be distributed to Kampuchean refugees and affected Thais.

The Japanese Government has also provided 500 million yen of canned tuna fish imported from Japan to be distributed to Khmer refugees under the control of Son Sann and Sihanouk factions. The total amount of canned fish is about 500 tons.

Also, medicines worth 100,000 U.S. dollars, acquired from different sources at the recommendation of the Japanese medical teams and JICA [expansion

unknown] relief mission, have been pledged after the formation of the Kampuchean Coalition Government.

While all these items of humanitarian aid would be distributed through the World Food Programme, it is understood that the canned fish and medicines in particular would be handed out only to people under the Son Sann and Sihanouk factions, the Japanese officials said.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, in their briefings to the nation, admitted that they remain "skeptical" over the viability of turning the CGDK into a decisive military force.

A senior official said: "Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan have sought separate meetings with Japanese diplomats in New York (during the UN General Assembly this month) and Tokyo. That only reflects the lack of cohesiveness in the coalition government. If there is one government, only one person should suffice to talk to us."

But the Japanese Government is determined to follow the ASEAN initiatives and policy on the Kampuchean issue.

"There may, at times, be false alarm from certain ASEAN countries in the form of speculations that Tokyo may be considering resuming the frozen aid to Hanoi although we have repeatedly told our ASEAN friends that they could rest assured that nothing of that sort is in the works. Well, we just have to improve on our credibility, that's all," said the Japanese official.

The official said Japan considers the Khmer Coalition Government under Sihanouk's presidency an important part of the "game of patience" to win over Vietnam and to pressure Hanoi to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

"We must keep the Khmer issue alive in the wake of so many international issues which may overshadow the unacceptable Vietnamese, occupation of Kampuchea. In this connection, the so-called re-emergency of Prince Sihanouk has had great impact," another senior official said.

The Japanese officials also said that they did not believe Hanoi's claim of the "China threat" would justify what Vietnam had done to Kampuchea.

"As to what constitutes a threat, it could be a very subjective and psychological matter. Certainly, we have always said we would take into consideration Vietnam's legitimate security interests. That's why Japan has offered economic reconstruction aid as an incentive for Hanoi to find a political settlement to the Khmer problem along the ASEAN-proposed United Nations resolutions," the officials said.

Japanese policy-makers, however, admitted that the "economic bait" alone might not be adequate in convincing Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea.

"The Hanoi leadership realizes that its soft belly, the south, is still far from coming under control and corruption as well as dissidence remain prevalent. Should China regain influence in Kampuchea, Vietnam is afraid its soft belly would really be affected," the Japanese officials said.

Japan believes its "offer of economic reconstruction" is but one leverage to be used. "But the time now is not ripe to consider that as an effective leverage just yet," another senior Japanese official said.

CSO: 4200/24

BID TO EXTEND PARLIAMENT'S TERM DISCUSSED

BK200249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] A political party leader said on Saturday that he wanted the term of Parliament to be extended for another two years so that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's Government can continue to tackle some of the country's serious economic, social and political problems.

Two veteran politicians, however, opposed any attempt to prolong Parliament's tenure which is scheduled to end next April.

Colonel Phatthana Phayakkhanithi, leader of the "Sahachat" Party, said that he believed next April's elections should be postponed for at least two years so that the government can continue to solve problems such as unemployment, refugees and internal security.

He said that the government had become more stable following the appointment of General Athit Kamlang-ek as army commander-in-chief.

The ex-ambassador to Vietnam maintained that he was not against the elections or against the democratic process. But he said internal and external circumstances meant that a stable government such as Gen Prem's should remain in power.

He also doubted whether a new government would be as stable as the present one, adding that the government fully knew how to extend Parliament's term.

However, Mr Klaeo Norapati, secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party [SDP], dismissed claims that there would be a "quiet coup" to pre-empt the next elections.

Commenting on Dr Chai-anan Samutwantit's forecast that there may be an attempt to prolong the tenure of the Parliament for two more years without elections, Klaeo said he did not think such a move would take place because it would be contrary to what the public wants.

"People are smarter today and they will not just let democracy be taken away from them easily," he argued. He added that coups would never solve the

problems faced by the country, contending that the military alone could not do everything.

"They need popular support as well as advice and assistance from other people, such as scholars who would certainly refuse to cooperate with anyone who tore our constitution to pieces," he said.

The SDP secretary-general claimed that it was too late to amend the provisional clause of the constitution and any move in this direction would draw strong criticism from the public.

Meanwhile, Dr Yupha Udomsak of the Social Action Party said that it was unlikely that the government's or Parliament's terms could be extended because this was against the constitution which stipulates that general elections must be held every four years.

"It can be done if the constitution was amended. But who will do it, if not the Parliament. I don't think the Parliament will do it," she added.

The Phichit MP noted that the government could extend its tenure by staging a coup but she urged both it and Parliament to stick to the rules and allow elections to take place as scheduled. "Four years is enough time to remain in office. The people should be given an opportunity to elect qualified men into office and get rid of the unqualified ones," she stated.

As for her own plans, Dr Yupha said she would temporarily leave politics and would not stand in next year's elections.

CSO: 4200/24

SECRET FUNDS UNDER 'HEAVY FIRE' IN BUDGET DEBATE

BK240555 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Secret funds, including one for national security purposes, came under heavy fire when debate on the second and final readings of the budget bill began in Parliament yesterday.

A secret 213 million baht fund for national security, included in Article 4 of the budget bill, was approved by a 218-12 vote.

The Parliament also passed the total budget allocation of 177,000 million baht, outlined under Article 3.

The debate, which began at 9:30 a.m. and was adjourned at 6:15 p.m., was expected to be completed today, although most of the articles are yet to be considered.

Several MPs questioned the need for the secret national security fund, citing the apparent defeat of the communist insurgency.

Budget Scrutiny Committee member Pancha Kesonthong explained that the secret fund was needed to finance the development of areas retaken from the communists.

Although military suppression operations against communist insurgency had been successful, development teams needed to be sent in after soldiers were pulled out, he said.

MNR Pancha said the secret fund had been drawn up in detail and was not "vague" as some MPs claimed.

Apart from development, the secret fund also financed intelligence gathering, special operations and other schemes aimed at boosting national security, he said.

On Clause 7 of Article 4 which also concerned national security, Mr Pancha explained that the 1,565 million baht earmarked in this category would be spent on psychological warfare and strengthening village defence.

MP Sombun Chiramakon (Democrat, Nakhon Ratchasima) demanding a 10 percent cut of the total budget, said he saw no reason to increase the secret fund of the office of the prime minister above last year's allocation.

Even the Mineral Resources Department had a secret budget, he said.

Mr Sombun said that the government would save about 7,000 million baht if it scrapped all the secret funds.

In reply, Mr Pancha said that the budget was drawn up from data supplied by various department agencies and nothing was illegal.

He said that all secret funds for non-military use were included in the allocation to the office of the prime minister and this was why it was larger than last year.

He said that the Mineral Resources Department's secret fund was for intelligence-gathering purposes and operations against ore smugglers. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4200/24

AUGUST UN REPORT ON INDOCHINESE REFUGEES CITED

BK210231 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] More Indochinese left Thailand last month than arrived, but more than 175,000 refugees remained in the country's camps, United Nations officials reported yesterday.

A monthly report by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said just two Vietnamese arrived by boat in Thailand in August, along with another 464 Laotians and Kampuchians.

During the month, 136 boat people and 1,704 other Indochinese left Thailand for third countries or a large transit camp in the Philippines, the report said.

Thailand had 175,094 Indochinese refugees at the end of last month, officials said, by far the largest number of refugees in Asia. Hong Kong, with just 12,814 boat people in its camps and jails, has the second greatest number.

Officials said the total included 84,568 Kampuchians, 27,906 Lao, 54,570 Laotian hilltribes and 8,050 Vietnamese.

The UNHCR report said that since 1975, Thailand has provided shelter to 584,594 Indochinese refugees, of whom 401,361 have gone on to third countries.

In another report yesterday, the Geneva-based Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM) said the orderly departure programme of Vietnamese for Ho Chi Minh City slowed by nearly a third last month compared with the previous month.

ICM said that in August just 720 Vietnamese left their country legally. In July more than 1,000 were flown out of South Vietnam.

The programme was instituted in 1978 as part of a plan to cut down on the number of illegal departures by boat.

During August, 3,006 Vietnamese boat people successfully fled their country to first asylum in Asia, compared with the 720 who were given Hanoi's permission to leave.

CSO: 4200/24

SPOKESMAN ON EEC TEXTILE ACCORD; ALBANIA TIES

BK151125 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Spokesman of the prime minister's office Trairong Suwannakhiri and his deputy, Mrs Wanida Chitman, today reported on the results of the weekly cabinet session which was held at Government House and presided over by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon. [passage omitted]

The cabinet approved the new textile trade agreement reached with the EEC. According to a report by the Commerce Industry, the Thai delegation appointed in accordance with the cabinet decision on 22 June held talks with the EEC delegation on Thailand's textile exports to the EEC. As a result of the talks, both sides concluded a new agreement which will take effect from 1 January 1983 to 31 December 1986. The new agreement is beneficial to Thailand as follows:

1. It provides Thailand with a greater quota of textile exports to the EEC.
2. Thailand will also enjoy a better condition on quota use. Under the old agreement, if Thailand failed to meet the quota for a particular year, the EEC would reduce it for the following year. Under the new agreement, Thailand may unilaterally reduce textile export quota for the following year if it cannot fill the agreed quota, and instead send other types of goods to make up for the quota. The cabinet approved the proposal made by the Commerce Ministry. [passage omitted]

The cabinet also approved the proposal by the Foreign Ministry on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The announcement will be made on 30 September this year.

CSO: 4207/6

ANALYST SAYS ARMY MORE DEEPLY SPLIT THAN EVER

BK290413 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The army is now suffering more from divisiveness and factionalism than at any other time in its recent history and is also attaching too much importance to personality cults.

Those were the claims made yesterday by Dr Chai-anan Samutthawanit, a deputy dean of Chulalongkon University's political science faculty.

Speaking at a seminar at the university, Dr Chai-anan charged that the army's persistent refusal to readmit the "young Turk" officers despite their outstanding record in combatting communist guerrillas, has deepened the split in the army.

He said these officers were treated worse than the disillusioned students who joined the communists after the bloody riot in 1976 and eventually gave themselves up to the government.

Most of the "young Turk" officers were dismissed from the army because of their involvement in the abortive 1 April coup attempt last year.

Dr Chai-anan also claimed that the army appears to attach great importance to personality cults by portraying certain individual officers as heroes. This method was once employed in China, but has now been dumped completely, he said, adding he did not understand why it is now being introduced in this country.

The outspoken academic said that he felt the prevailing attitude regarding personality cults and the treatment of the "young Turks" were the worst mistakes ever made by the army in the history of the Rattanakosin era.

He also claimed that a plan by the army-controlled radio network to broadcast live in the installation ceremony of General Athit Kamlang-ek as the new army commander in chief was an attempt at portraying the general as a folk hero and increasing his influence.

"How will the people react if I do the same thing if I am promoted as the faculty dean?" he asked.

Dr Chai-anan then turned his attack on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. He said that the premier often refused face-to-face meetings with people who came to see him to voice their grievances by claiming that he was engaged in other business.

But when a group of supporters showed up in front of the premier's house after the recent grenade attack, he was all smiles and talked to them for a long time, said the deputy dean.

CSO: 4200/24

THAILAND

PREM SAYS KING'S HEALTH IMPROVING STEADILY

BK160730 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 15 Sep 82

[15 September interview given by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon to newsmen at Government House--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Prem] It is public knowledge that his majesty the king has been ill for the past two months. He is now steadily recovering from his illness to the satisfaction of the panel of doctors headed by the minister of public health, who is present here with me today. The king's condition, as could be seen in three recent television film clips, appeared to be satisfactory and this has pleased his people. He is also very concerned about his people. For example, he summoned the Irrigation Department director general to the Palace last night for a briefing on the flooding. He also inquired about the weather forecast. He is quite adept at weather forecasting.

I have brought this topic up so that you newsmen can inform the people, because everyone is concerned about the king's wellbeing. However, undesirable, false rumors in certain places and among certain groups of people still persist. I would like you [to] widely publish the correct information that the king is steadily recovering from his illness to the satisfaction of the panel of doctors treating him. The panel of doctors has advised that he takes sufficient rest, and he has always obeyed the panel.

I wish to inform all that the contents of the rumors are vicious, irreverent and incorrect. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4207/6

THAILAND STILL HAS TO CARRY REFUGEE BURDEN

BK150400 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 15 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Refugees Here: Memories Are Quick to Fade"]

[Text] It is very easy to dismiss Thailand's refugee problem as purely geographical--if Thailand was not next door to two Indochinese on whom the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union thrust communism, we would not have had any refugees. We know, and everybody else knows, how the refugees, boat people from Vietnam were treated in such countries like Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines and, even, Hong Kong and Japan. But Thailand has been flooded with refugees and there were two assurances in which this country believed. One was that the UN High Commissioner for Refugees would take care of them and the second was that richer third countries would resettle them.

In both Thailand has been disa-pointed, especially after 1978 when the Vietnamese invaded Kampuchea and the Khmer refugees started a massive inflow into Thailand. Possibly Thailand was quite wrong to have ever believed that the UNHCR could do anything about the refugees. So far as we know the UNHCR has been unable to do anything about refugees in any country. They do get a lot of money from the richer countries, and after milking that sum of the high salaries of the top-heavy commission, there is not all that much left for helping refugees.

One lack of positive thinking, or for the matter negative thinking, is absent in the UNHCR since they approached the Heng Samrin Regime in Phnom Penh to take back the Khmer refugees. Possibly it did not occur to them that it was the Heng Samrin Regime from which the refugees fled. It is possible at the instance of the authorities concerned in UNHCR, Thai Government and the Coalition Government of Kampuchea to enable some repatriation back to their homeland where there is sufficient territory available for doing so.

In this, Pakistan, which harbours the largest number of refugees in the world, and Thailand are not the same. The Afghan refugees in Pakistan do not want to be repatriated into a third country because they consider themselves a national patriotic force, which if given sufficient arms, can harass the Soviet army enough to make them leave their country. But the Indochinese refugees are people without any hope since they fear, and possibly rightly,

that if they are repatriated to their homeland, willy-nilly, they have to live under extreme hardships of communism.

Nobody blames the United States for losing the war in Vietnam, but once Indochina was inevitably sold out to the communists, the U.S. has a greater stake in picking up the refugees who can be described in present-day terminology as "fallout," and this is a responsibility primarily of the U.S. But there are new laws and regulations, we are told, which now govern the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which has depleted the American intake of refugees.

Some figures, released by the United States by the way, will amplify what we are trying to say. In 1980, the total departure of refugees to the U.S. were 93,614; in 1981 the departures were 82,782; during this year to date the departures have been 10,998. The total departures this year, when it ends, is likely to be about one-seventh of the previous year. A set of regulations governs and emigration of refugees to the U.S. by the INS which starts with the question: "Who is a refugee?". From then on everything becomes totally murky but outwardly tied up into neat packages by red tape.

Let us make a big concession to the U.S. and the richer countries who can easily take in the refugees--let us say that the Khmers (forgetting the other Indochinese) should stay in Thailand, go back to their homeland with the guerrillas of the coalition government and help them in any way they could. Suppose we accept this argument. Then is any one of the richer countries prepared to answer the question: How much non-military aid they have given to the coalition government? Let us start counting this amount of military aid from \$1, shall we?

CSO: 4200/24

BRIEFS

PRC TELEVISION, RADIO DELEGATION--A seven-man team of radio and television authorities from the PRC will pay a fortnight visit to Thailand starting on Friday. The visitors, led by the vice minister of radio and television, will be official guests of the Public Relations Department. While here, the Chinese team is scheduled to meet leading cabinet ministers and exchange views on public relations and radio broadcasting activities with high ranking Public Relations Department officials. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 9 Sep 82 BK]

REFUGEES AGREE TO LEAVE CAMP--It has been reported that after defying authorities for two days about 2,000 Laotian refugees agreed to leave the Don Sawan Camp in the northeastern province of Nong Khai for other camps in nearby Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces. The refugees had refused to agree to vacate the camp, which is being closed in line with an Interior Ministry plan to reduce the number of refugee camps. Don Sawan Camp holds Laotian refugees who illegally entered Thailand before January last year. The Laotians elected representatives to negotiate with the authorities for permission to stay, but their request was rejected. The Nong Khai governor has disclosed that the refugees will be shifted as soon as officials at the Nakhon Phanom and Ubon Ratchathani Camps are ready to admit them. He said this would be before the end of this month. [Text] [BK171641 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 82]

MUKDAHAN BECOMES 73D PROVINCE--Mukdahan became the country's 73rd province yesterday, as its newly-appointed governor pledged to concentrate on rural development, national security and suppression of crime, smuggling and insurgency. The new province--formerly Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom--covers about 3,200 square kilometres and has a population of 240,000. It comprises four districts--Mukdahan, which becomes Muang District, Kham Cha-i, Don Tan and Nikhom Khomsoi--and two subdistricts in Wan Yai and Kong Luang. Governor Chamlong Ratchaprasoet said yesterday that some officials had already travelled to the province to take up their posts, and other appointments are expected soon. [Excerpt] [BK280705 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 3]

MORE RICE EXPORTS EXPECTED--Thailand's rice exports this year are expected to exceed 3.5 million tons, judging from the favourable export trend during the first eight months of this year, chairman of the board of trade's Rice

Committee Mr Sman Ophatwong, said yesterday. For the January-August period, Thailand exported 2,528,030.22 tons of rice worth 15,657.3 million baht, private traders shipped out 1,636,012.05 tons or about 64.7 percent, while the government exported the rest. Mr Sman noted that although many rice and crop plantations were damaged by Typhoon Hope, raising doubts about this season's rice crop, the situation is not all bad as the typhoon didn't last too long and subsequent floodwaters receded quickly. "With the drought over and no other natural disasters expected between now and harvesting time, more rice is expected this year than in 1981," Mr Sman said. [Text] [BK280705 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 21]

TIN PRODUCTION, EXPORTS--Thailand's tin production and exports in the first half of this year dropped considerably from those of the same period in 1981, the Board of Trade [BOT] reported. The major reasons for the sharp decline in both production and exports are the reduced richness of tin ore deposits, the higher production costs and the falling price of tin in the world market, the BOT said. Thailand produced 21,515 tons of tin ores between January and June this year, down a steep 14.99 percent from 24,741 tons in the same period last year, and exported 15,402 tons of tin metal worth about 4,955 million baht, a drop of 17.99 percent in volume and 6.28 percent in value from 18,780 tons valued at 5,287 million baht during January-June 1981. [Text] [BK280705 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 82 p 21]

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